MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 OCTOBER 1986

Israel

The decision to open a branch of the Cairo-Amman bank in Nabulus was the result of secret Israeli-Jordanian negotiations during which the two sides signed a memorandum of understanding on their "joint responsibility and relations" in connection with the bank, Jerusalem radio disclosed 2 October. The U.S. ambassador to Israel had persuaded the Jordanians to hold direct negotiations with Israeli representatives in London, the radio said, noting that U.S. officials regard the memorandum as the "most significant development" in Israeli-Jordanian relations in recent years.

As for the situation in the occupied territories, IDF radio announced that the Israeli authorities have banned distribution of the East Jerusalem paper *Al-Fajr* for 7 days because of "censorship violations," including a recent article that carried PLO criticisms of the appointment of three West Bank mayors.

Security prisoners at the Kefar Yona prison in Israel began a hunger strike 28 September in order to obtain better conditions, according to Jerusalem radio.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi criticized opposition parties for boycotting the Consultative Council elections, according to Cairo radio, which cited Lutfi's view that the boycott impedes the democratic process and contradicts the constitution. The elections were for half the members of the upper house, the radio noted, and other members will be appointed by Mubarak. AFP said the opposition parties boycotted the election to protest the current electoral law, adding that they have also criticized the council's lack of power.

Lebanon

Beirut radio linked the discovery of eight bodies in the Christian sector with "physical liquidation operations by warring factions within the Lebanese Forces." Supporters of Lebanese Forces leader Samir Ja'ja' have been carrying out raids in search of Elie Hubayqah's men, the radio added.

In another development, the French journalist kidnapped 28 September appeared in East Beirut, disclosing that he had managed to escape from his kidnappers after being held captive for 4 days, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. He said he was almost certain that Hizballah was responsible for abducting him.

Maghreb Affairs

Moroccan-U.S. Relations — Commenting on his talks in Washington, Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Abellatif Filali said U.S. officials had displayed "a great deal of understanding," MAP reported.

Tunisia — Tunisia has asked Switzerland to extradite former Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, according to "well-informed sources" in Geneva cited by AFP.

Sudan-Saudi Arabia

After talks with Saudi King Fahd in Jeddah, Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said the two sides held "identical" views on issues discussed, which included Arab and Islamic affairs and bilateral relations. In his remarks, which were reported by SPA, he also announced that Sudan has a "new plan" for ending the Iran-Iraq war.

Iraq

Following Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's remarks to Jordanian journalists, INA cited the information and culture minister's view that the "shameless" Syrian leader is covering his "evil intentions" with the slogan of unity, but "this cannot deceive anyone."

Iran

In the wake of his visit to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, the Iranian oil minister said the three countries share the "same views" on oil production quotas, IRNA reported. The minister termed his talks in Kuwait "very useful and constructive," thus opening "new horizons" in bilateral relations, according to KUNA.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes hit a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast 1 October, according to an Iraqi spokesman cited by INA.

Pakistan

The foreign minister's meeting with his Soviet counterpart in New York was "a step forward" toward dialogue and improved understanding between Pakistan and the Soviet Union, a Foreign Office spokesman asserted in a statement reported by Karachi radio. The spokesman said the USSR is displaying a "fresh approach" on the Afghanistan issue.

In the aftermath of the hijacking at Karachi Airport, police sources disclosed that a second Libyan has been arrested in connection with the affair, according to AFP. As for the captured hijackers, a Foreign Office spokesman cited by AFP said their interrogation has been slow because of their "suicidal approach," adding that "they wanted to blow up the plane and to die."

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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QNA: Committee Reportedly Drafts Plan on Gulf War

JN011019 Doha QNA in Arabic 0940 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Oct (QNA) — Press reports published here today reported that the seven-member committee has prepared a draft plan to end the Iraq-Iran war. This draft plan will be presented to the UN Security Council the day after tomorrow, Friday.

The UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad* reported that the draft plan is based on the need to implement UN Security Council Resolution 582, which was issued in February 1985; on the gravity of Iranian threats to launch a new offensive on Iraqi territories; on the need to reach a cease-fire; on the need to exchange prisoners of war between the two warring sides; and on the assertion of mutual respect and noninterference in the affairs of these countries.

The committee charged with seeking a means to end the Iraq-Iran dispute met in New York on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly meetings.

USSR Delegation Arrives in Tunis For Talks With PLO

JN020612 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2030 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Tunis, 1 Oct (Wakh) — In a report from Tunis, QNA says that a Soviet delegation comprising Foreign Ministry and party officials arrived suddenly in Tunis tonight to meet with the Palestinian leadership.

Informed Palestinian sources told a QNA correspondent in Tunis that the Soviet delegation will leave for Sanaa within the next 2 days to meet with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat after holding initial talks with Palestinian leaders in Tunis. These talks are expected to deal with the lastest developments in the international arena. Views also will be exchanged on ways to solve the Palestine question to pave the way for the expected meeting between Soviet leader Michail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Iceland.

It is noteworthy that the USSR has recently carried out a diplomatic initiative and tangible political activity toward bringing about a solution to the Palestine question based on international legality as well as on convening an international peace conference to be attended by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO.

DFLP Condemns Contacts Between Jordan, Israel

JN011825 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Yesterday's statement by Israel's deputy agriculture minister that a Jordanian delegation visited Israel a few days ago to set the volume of West Bank agricultural exports to Jordan and that Jordanian-Israeli contacts have been going on periodically in the past years prompted a statement issued in Damascus by the DFLP. The statement condemns the talks between the two sides, saying they are part of a separate deal in the context of a projected confederation between the two countries.

KUWAIT

Iranian Oil Minister 'Satisfied' With Talks

LD011517 Kuwait KUNA in English 1142 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 1 (KUNA) — Iran's Minsiter of Petroleum Gholam Reza Aqazadeh said he was satisfied with the results of his talks with officials here and said his discussions during the one-day visit has opened "new horizons" that herald expanding the channels of dealing between Kuwait and Iran.

In a statement to KUNA before emplaning home this morning, Aqazadeh disclosed that his talks with H.H. the Amir and H.H. the Crown Prince touched on bilateral relations and the current developments in the region as well as the status of the world oil market.

He described the results of the talks as "very useful and constructive" along the path of expanding the sector of bilateral dealings on the various levels.

Aqazadeh said the Iranian and Kuwaiti talks attained "positive results" and that he was flying out of here gratified at the overall conclusion.

Aqazadeh flew in here yesterday from Saudi Arabia and conveyed a message to HH the Amir from officials of the Iranian Islamic Republic.

Aqazadeh said he examined with his host, Kuwait's Minister of Petroleum Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa, two main issues that focused on the production quotas of OPEC member states and efforts to better the present level of oil prices.

Iran, noted Aqazadeh, has opted [as received] scales and patterns that protect and secure the interests of all the OPEC member states. These options, he added, provide redefining and redistributing production in conformity with agreed on percentages.

Aqazadeh said he acquainted Shaykh 'Ali with models for the proposed modalities and pointed out that he would submit these options in the forthcoming OPEC ministerial meeting in Geneva next Monday.

The Iranian minister said his country's delegation to OPEC will endeavor to narrow gaps over diverging viewpoints among member countries with a view to reach a consensus or compromise that would remedy anticipated fluctuations on the world oil market.

Aqazadeh said he exchanged views with Shaykh 'Ali on means of enhancing stability on the international oil market, stressing that this would in itself facilitate realizing understanding and common accord among member states towards a breakthrough to surpass the current impasse that is gripping the world oil market.

Aqazadeh expressed confidence that the results of his talks with Shaykh 'Ali will have positive and constructive impact on the forthcoming OPEC deliberations. He commended the role of Kuwait, recalling that this country was among the first to endorse an Iranian proposal and thus persuading other states to agree on a two-month provisional production level.

Aqazadeh said the enthusiasm of Kuwait encouraged the other OPEC member states to follow suit, and started from September abiding by the quota of 1984, which in effect reduced production from 20.5 to 16.8 million barrels daily.

The practice is binding on all OPEC members with the exception of Iraq owing to its present circumstances.

The Iranian minister was appreciative in tone over the policy of Kuwait, which, he said, has undoubtedly contributed to creating an atmosphere of harmony at the OPEC sessions.

Aqazadeh was seen off at the airport by Shaykh 'Ali and the undersecretary of the Oil Ministry 'Abd al-Rahman Sultan and the charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy here.

PDRY

Al-'Attas Addresses Armed Forces Meeting

LD011322 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Comrade Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the People's Supreme Council Presidium, this evening ended his inspection tour of Hadramawt and Mahrah Governorates, during which he presented the circular issued by the fifth session of the YSP Central Committee. He was briefed on the work of the two branch committees for elections in the two governorates.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas hailed the heroic role of our Armed Forces and the other security establishments in protecting the revolution and the national gains achieved by it. During a meeting this morning with the officers and other ranks of our Armed Forces in Mahrah Governorate, he stressed that the Armed Forces had demonstrated themselves as a class weapon in the hand of the party for the defense of its principles and revolutionary gains and the defense of the country's sovereignty against the various machinations and conspiracies being hatched by imperialist and reactionary circles. He stressed that the role of the Armed Forces in foiling the 13 January conspiracy had expressed the depth of their loyalty to the YSP.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas stressed that the development of the Armed Forces constitutes a fundamental component for strengthening our national system and a sure guarantee for protecting the revolution. He called on the men of the Armed Forces to maintain a high spirit of discipline, to strengthen military discipline, to raise the level of combat readiness, and to adhere and apply to their daily life the principles and objectives of the YSP in a principled manner.

He praised the unlimited internationalist support the USSR is providing to our military establishments to strengthen their defense capabilities in the protection of our national sovereignty. [passage omitted]

During his visit to Mahrah Governorate, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas this afternoon chaired a meeting of the branch committee for elections in the governorate. He was briefed on the progress of the committee's work and its preparations for the next elections and on the final preparations for making them a success. [passage omitted]

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas inspected the Mahrah Governorate site where a search for oil is being conducted. The work is being carried out by a Brazilian company. He was briefed on the progress of the drilling operations and the work program within the framework of the agreement concluded by our country and the company.

Brother Al-'Attas was accompanied on his visit by Brothers Sa'id 'Abdallah al-Dhurays, member of the Central Committee and party first secretary in Mahrah Governorate; Sa'id 'Askari, member and deputy secretary of the Central Committee; and 'Abd al-Wasi' Sallam, minister of justice and religious trusts.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Receives Sudanese Prime Minister

LD011153 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1110 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Jeddah, 1 Oct (SPA) — Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi arrived in Jeddah today on a visit to the Kingdom. He was welcomed upon arrival by Prince Na'if Bin 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of interior; Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Riyadh region; and Muhammad Ibrahimi Mas'ud, minister of state and member of the council.

King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this afternoon received the Sudanese prime minister and his accompanying state delegation. The king held a meeting with Prime Minister al-Mahdi.

The Sudanese prime minister is accompanied by a delegation including Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn; Minister of Local Governments Joshua Dewal; Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Tarik 'Abd al-Rahmann al-Issa; and Political Bureau Member Nasr al-Din al-Mahdi.

Al-Mahdi Holds News Conference

LD020220 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0020 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Jeddah, 2 Oct (SPA) — Sudanese Prime Minister al-Mahdi has described his talks with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz as constructive and good and said they included Arab and Islamic issues and the development of the bilateral relations.

In a news conference Al-Mahdi held this evening, he said that views about the issues discussed were identical and that they agreed to develop relations and cooperation between the two countries. [passage omitted]

The Sudanese prime minister announced that his country has a new plan for ending the Iraq-Iran war. He expressed his conviction that the plan is based on hard work and that it has a chance to achieve positive progress. He pointed out that it would not be in anyone's interest to reveal the plan now.

In reply to a question about the visit paid by the Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, he pointed out that the visit was a private one, that Sudan's relations with everyone are balanced, and that this is in the interest of the Sudanese citizen and his Arab and Islamic associations. [passage omitted]

About the problem of the Sudanese south, he pointed out that the disputed issues are religion and the state, national unity authority, and wealth, and that there are just and comprehensive plans for solving these issues. He said: Recently we found out that the Garang movement does not have the freedom to decide, and what we are facing is not an internal issue but a foreign intervention aiming to create a disturbance.

The Sudanese prime minister stressed that his country has progressed a great deal in securing communications, railways, and land, sea, and air transportation.

He pointed out that Garang movement is a fragile movement full of internal disagreements. It lacks discipline and does not constitute a military danger, but it carries out sabotage and terrorism against civilian targets. Without the foreign intervention, the problem could easily be solved.

On the other hand, he pointed out that Sudan has petroleum in several regions, some of which are infested by mutiny while others are secure, and that the companies have stopped exploration because of the mutiny.

Concluding his news conference, Al-Mahdi praised the interest of the Saudi media in Sudanese affairs and its support to the Sudanese people in every situation.

Al-Mahdi Departs

LD020104 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0035 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 2 Oct (SPA) — Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi left Jeddah this evening after a brief official visit to the Kingdom. He was seen of by Interior Minister Prince Nayif Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. [passage omitted]

Iranian Oil Minister Holds Talks During Stopover

LD011401 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1330 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Riyadh, 1 Oct (SPA) — Iranian Minister of Petroleum Golam Reza Aqazadeh stopped over before noon today at King Khalid International Airport, where he was welcomed by Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the Iranian charge d'affaires in the Kingdom, and a number of officials from the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.

Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani held a meeting with Minister Aqazadeh, during which cooperation in the sphere of petroleum was reviewed.

After the meeting the Iranian minister pointed out to SPA that his meetings in the Kingdom were beneficial and constructive. He said: We hope that the meetings will lead to the improvement of all aspects of our relations.

Regarding OPEC issues, the Iranian minister said excellent coordination has been achieved in this regard. In conclusion, he expressed his gratitude for the warm welcome he received during his visit to the Kingdom.

The Iranian petroleum minister left Riyadh this afternoon. He was seen off at the airport by the minister of petroleum and mineral resources, the Iranian charge d'affaires, and a number of officials from the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.

YAR

Soviet Military Delegation Leaves Sanaa

JN011334 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] The Soviet military delegation led by General Aleksandr Mayorov, first deputy commander in chief of the Soviet Naval Forces, left Sanaa this morning after participating in our country's celebrations on the 24th anniversary of the glorious 26 September revolution.

In a statement to SABA', Gen Mayorov said the Yemeni Armed Forces have greatly developed in the past few years in the various military fields. He said he witnessed this development during the military parade that was held on the revolution anniversary. He added that he noticed this progress during his visits to a number of Yemni military units.

Gen Mayorov said: We are confident that Yemeni-Soviet relations will always develop in various fields, particularly the existing cooperation in the military field, which represents the peak of cooperation between the two friendly countries. He added that he met with a number of brother officials and officers and discussed with them means to strengthen bilateral realtions.

Gen Mayorov was seen off by Brother Colonel 'Ali Muhammad Salah, deputy chief of staff for military affairs and member of the Standing Committee; Brother 'Abd al-Salam al-'Ansi, member of the Standing Committee; a number of the brother members of the committee for reception and sendoff; and the Soviet Embassy staff in Sanaa.

Mubarak on Election Boycott, Other Issues

NC011416 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpt] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak cast his vote in the elections for half the members of the Consultative Council this afternoon. Afterward, the president answered questions from reporters.

Asked about his telephone conversation with King Husayn and whether it had to do with the international peace conference, the president said: I called His Majesty King Husayn on his return to enquire about his health after his recent operation. He added: We will meet shortly, God willing.

Replying to a question on his reaction to the resumption of ties with Djibouti, the president said: We welcome the restoration of relations.

President Mubarak was asked about Kuwait's invitation to him to attend the Islamic Conference scheduled for next January. He asserted: I heard about this in the same way as you did.

The president was asked whether, when he comes to appoint the non-elected members of the Consultative Council, he will include opposition supporters, despite their boycott of the elections. He declared: Boycotting the elections is completely undemocratic and does not help democracy either. He added: Democracy is in its early stages here. We will rectify certain shortcomings until it is properly established. But boycotting elections does not help a bit. We want to correct the negative aspects. Therefore, every citizen should cast his vote in the elections, whether it is yes or no. [passage omitted]

Lutfi Comments on Elections

NC011751 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The elections for half the members of the Consultative Council ended a short while ago. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi and Interior Minister Zaki Badr toured a number of polling places in the Jizah and Al-Qalyubiyah Governorates today to inspect election procedures and to ensure that citizens were being provided with the means to cast their votes in a democratic manner.

Dr 'Ali Lutfi said the opposition's abstention from voting is regrettable for many reasons. These elections are taking place according to the law and the constitution, which stipulate the existence and jurisdiction of a Consultative Council. The opposition's boycott of these elections, he added, impedes the democratic process and contradicts the articles of the constitution and the law. Dr Lutfi stated: If the opposition has any reservations about the jurisdiction of the Consultative Council or about the system of election, which proceeds according to a list, then we more than welcome a second opinion, provided it is presented in a democratic way.

The prime minister said the Egyptian people who have voted today confirm the existence of democracy. They are casting their votes in an atmosphere of complete freedom. He noted that the opposition parties did not stop at boycotting the elections. They also urged the public not to vote. However, the loyal citizens did not respond to such calls, which seek to destroy democracy. This will prompt us, both as a party and as a government, to work harder in the service of this great people and their dignity. [passage omitted]

MENA: Djibouti Invites Mubarak to Visit

NC011426 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpts] 'Adil Subhi Sa'id, head of the Egyptian interests section in Djibouti, arrived in Cairo today. During his visit, he will brief Egyptian officials on developments in relations between Egypt and Djibouti, following the official decision made by the government of Djibouti to restore full diplomatic ties with Egypt at the ambassadorial level.

MENA has learned that President Hassan Gouled of Djibouti has asked Ambassador 'Adil Sa'id to convey his greetings and respects to President Mubarak, as well as his full support for the president's efforts.

President Gouled has also invited President Mubarak to visit Djibouti, which he described as President Mubarak's second homeland, to cement the two brotherly countries' relations following the restoration of their natural ties.

MENA has also learned that Djibouti Foreign Minister Moumen Farah has expressed his eagerness to visit Egypt in the near future to meet with Egyptian officials and discuss ways of bolstering bilateral relations.

During his meeting with Minister Plenipotentiary 'Adil Subhi, Minister Farah praised Egypt and its historic and pioneering role in international and Arab issues. He noted that history has provided the evidence of this, as well as of the fact that Egypt is indispensable. [passage omitted]

According to foreign diplomatic sources, yesterday's decision by the Djibouti Cabinet to restore relations with Egypt reflects Djibouti's faith in President Mubarak's leadership, its appreciation of his Arab and national stances, and its approval of the proper orientation of Egyptian diplomacy at the Arab, African, Islamic, and nonaligned levels. [passage omitted]

Jasim Dismisses Al-Asad Remarks on Unity

JN011256 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1203 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Oct (INA) — Iraqi Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim has said Hafiz al-Asad is now shameless after losing his patriotism and his ties with his people. Having betrayed the simplest and most elementary principles of national honor because of his numerous treasons, such as his alliance with the aggressor Iranian regime, Hafiz al-Asad is now without shame, he added.

This came in a statement to INA commenting on remarks by the Syrian regime's President Hafiz al-Asad during a meeting with a Jordanian press delegation yesterday. The minister said: We are not surprised if Hafiz al-Asad says the Iranians assured him they do not intend to occupy 1 inch of Iraqi territory, because his stupidity leads him to believe he could throw dust in our eyes so we would not stay vigilant against Iranian acts of aggression and violation of Iraqi territory.

Jasim recalled similar statements by Hafiz al-Asad and his henchmen before Iran occupied the Al-Faw triangle. On the slogan of unity which Hafiz al-Asad raised, the minister said Hafiz al-Asad is covering his evil intentions with the slogan of unity, but this cannot deceive anyone now that his hands are stained with the dirt of evil plots and he has betrayed the nation's honor and principles.

In a statement during his meeting with the Jordanian press delegation, Al-Asad said: The Iranian officials, headed by President Khamene'i, affirmed to me Iran has no ambitions in Iraqi territory and the Arab Gulf region. Al-Asad claimed "that they do not intend to occupy 1 inch of Iraqi territory" and expressed his readiness for unity with Iraq as a way out of the war.

Envoy Leaves for Jordan With Message From Saddam

JN011351 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1337 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Oct (INA) — Sa'dun Shakir, President Saddam Husayn's personal envoy, RCC member, and minister of the interior, has gone to Amman with a message from President Saddam Husayn to the Jordanian monarch concerning brotherly relations and cooperation between the sisterly countries Iraq and Jordan.

'Large' Maritime Target Hit Off Iranian Coast

JN012044 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2032 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Oct (INA) — At 2030 [1730 GMT] today, Iraqi warplanes raided a large maritime target off the Iranian coast and dealt it an accurate, effective hit. An Iraqi military spokesman told INA that all the planes that participated in the raid returned safely to base.

Army Command Issues Communique No. 2,383

JN011744 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,383 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassioante. The immense efforts that the proud Iraqis have been exerting under their leadership and through the years of their generous revolution to achieve gains and prepare the power to protect these gains are now bearing fruit as shown by our glorious steadfastness in defense of the homeland and by our high ability to defeat the rapacious invaders. The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah used all types of weapons to attack enemy positions and troop concentrations, killing 10, wounding others, damaging 7 vehicles of various types, and destroying 1 shovel, 2 infantry positions, and 1 ammuntion dump.

2. Effective firepower against enemy units opposite our units in the VII Army Corps front destroyed four gun emplacements, two infantry positions, one vehicle, one fuel tank, and one ammunition dump.

3. Four enemy men were killed, one ammunition dump was destroyed, and two Kalashnikov rifles were seized in the II Army Corps central sector.

4. One ammunition dump and two observation posts were destroyed and two 40-mm launchers were seized in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

5. Escaping the evil Iranian ruling gang, groups of Iranian soldiers and civilians sought refuge with our forces and were evacuated to the rear.

6. The spiteful enemy shelled Khurmal with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 October 1986

King Addresses Message of Appreciation to People

JN010700 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 1 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Amman (PETRA) — His Majesty King Husayn addressed a message to the Jordanian people on Tuesday expressing his pride in the Jordanian family and deep affection for its members and his appreciation for their concern while he was in hospital in London undergoing surgical operations and for their wishes for his speedy recovery.

In the message the King said: "Now that I have returned home after recovering from the operations, I am pleased to send to all members of the Jordanian family my thanks, appreciation and affection for their strong and true and warm feelings and wishes for my speedy recovery during my stay in hospital and afterwards.

"You have overwhelmed me with affection, allegiance and loyalty bringing about deep satisfaction and self-assurance to my heart, and indeed contributed to my speedy recovery.

"I am here back with you again to resume the march for the good and for the construction of our country.

"In your name I am sending a message of appreciation to all the Arab, Islamic and friendly kings and heads of state of all nations who enquired after my health by cables or through envoys dispatched to London.

" May God protect them and give them further guidance in serving their nations."

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on Tuesday telephoned the King to congratulate him on the success of his operations and inquire after his health.

The King also received a congratulatory cable from Turkish President Kenan Evren.

In his cable, Gen. Evren congratulated His Majesty for the success of the surgeries.

Islamic Affairs Minister Leaves for USSR

JN010710 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 1 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Amman (PETRA) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs 'Abd al-Aziz al-Khayyat has left for the Soviet Union to take part in a general Islamic conference to be held in the city of Baku in the coming week. The conference will discuss subjects related to Islam in Asia and the contribution of Islamic peoples to the cause of peace and dealing with nuclear disasters. The meeting will also discuss solidarity with the Arab people in their struggle to liberate their lands from Israeli occuation and helping the Palestinians to regain their homeland, Dr al-Khayyat said in a pre-departure statement.

Al-Rifa'i on Reopening of Banks in West Bank

JN011001 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Oct 86 pp 1, 24

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received the members and chairman of the Cairo-Amman Bank's Board of Directors at his office on 29 September. During the meeting, the prime minister explained the government's policy concerning the reopening of bank branches that existed in the occupied West Bank before the Israeli occupation to serve the kinfolk in the occupied Arab territories and to provide them with a safe means of transferring Jordanian currency, safeguarding their savings and investments, and financing projects in accordance with bases and conditions approved by the government and Jordanian monetary authorities.

The prime minister pointed out that the government has asked the Cairo-Amman Bank to make the necessary arrangements to reopen branches in the West Bank in a manner guaranteeing the rights of the bank and of its depositors and its assets in accordance with the Central Bank's regulations and controls on the branches to be opened by other banks.

Zayd al-Rifa'i reviewed Jordan's efforts to serve the kinfolk in the occupied Arab territories and to bolster their steadfastness on their land in the face of Israeli schemes.

The prime minister denied the government has allowed any side to obtain a financial institution license from the occupation authorities. He stressed the economic security committee's decision was confined to banks licensed by the Central Bank of Jordan that have maintained branches since 1967.

Palestinian Camp Reportedly Under Israeli Siege

NC011347 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Tunis, 1 Oct (MENA) — The PLO issued a statement this afternoon announcing that Israeli naval forces are besieging the Palestinian camp of Al-Rashidiyah in Tyre at the same time that Amal Movement forces continue their offensive against the camp.

In its statement, the PLO emphasizes that all of the Lebanese popular committees have thus far failed to control the situation, given the Amal Movement's determination to commit their crime and strike at children and women in the camp. The PLO notes that the UN forces have been trying to arrange a cease-fire agreement since yesterday, but the Amal gangs, in collaboration with the Israeli occupation forces, are persisting in their aggression. The PLO reiterates their appeal to the Lebanese national forces to help end this new aggression against the Palestinian camps.

Amal Dismisses PNSF Statement on Camp Situation

NC011708 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] According to a security source in Sidon, a joint committee composed of Amal Movement personnel and members of the Popular Committee of Al-Rashidiyah Camp entered the premises of the camp at noon today to put an end to the existing state of tension. Minister Nabih Birri has instructed the Amal Movement command in Tyre to resolve the problems and to return the situation in the camp to normal.

Meanwhile, an Amal official in Sidon has dismissed the statement made by a military source from the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] to the effect that the Al-Rashidiyah camp had come under a mortar and rocket attack. The Amal official said that the problem had begun when an Amal Movement checkpoint at the entrance to the camp came under RPG and machinegun fire. This shooting left two Amal members wounded, he added. The Amal Movement then asked the camp's Popular Committee to hand over the perpetrators. However, gunmen in the camp fired another rocket instead.

The Amal official noted that the situation had remained calm during the night but became guarded today. A meeting is now being held at the Amal center in Qana to resolve the current problems.

Hubayqah Vows New Attack on East Beirut

NC011315 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Elie Hubayqah [former Lebanese Forces Executive Committee chairman] held a news conference at the Al-Qadiri Hotel in Zahlah today. He elaborated on the objectives and circumstances of the 27 September operation and vehemently attacked the henchmen associated with Ja'ja', the Army, and Amin al-Jumayyil.

Hubayqah said: The principal objective of our operation was to return the Lebanese Forces to their proper course and to lift the yoke from and end the nightmare that is crippling our kinfolk in the eastern areas. We entered Al-Ashrafiyah as liberators, not as conquerers. The defenses and power centers of Dr Ja'ja' collapsed, scores of his henchmen surrendered, and our fighters, supported and welcomed by our kinfolk, were able to gain control of the entire area in a matter of hours.

Continuing, Hubayqah said: It is regrettable that the Army, which took an oath to defend the homeland and its institutions, has chosen to support a deviationist and treasonous party against people who are struggling to regain their proper role, their dignity, and their freedom. He added that Amin al-Jumayyil has once again succeeded in misusing the Army and in mutilating its image, which will have enduring effects. Al-Jumayyil has used the Army to attack West Beirut on various occasions and to destroy the southern suburb and the mountain on others. This time, he used the Army to destroy Al-Ashrafiyah and to kill its sons.

Hubayqah continued: The intervention by this factional army created a new status quo, which required that we end our operation to avoid clashes with an institution that we have pledged not to attack. For this reason, and in order to avoid involvement in a power struggle, we ordered our forces, which were deployed deep inside Al-Ashrafiyah and at the entrance to a Ja'ja' command post, to cease military operations.

Hubayqah added: We will repeat our attempt until we destroy the fabricated barriers that divide the sons of our people and attain our objectives, which reflect the aspirations of all Lebanese. We will try again to liberate our kinfolk in the eastern areas from those who thwart their right to independent decision-making, plunder the fruit of their happiness, and abort their leading and effective role by imposing isolation on them and feeding the fear among their ranks. Hubayqah accused Amin al-Jumayyil and Samir Ja'ja' of forcing hundreds of thousands of Christians out of the mountain, Iqlim al-Kharrub, areas east of Sidon, and West Beirut.

Hubayqah went on to say that his organization is not simply a military group that serves the objectives of a political family, but a political movement that is struggling in every way, including militarily, to end the war and to secure political reform.

'Physical Liquidation' by Phalangists Alleged

NC011937 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] A new and grave phenomenon has emerged in the eastern areas. Bodies have been discovered in various parts of Beirut and the coastal areas of Kasrawan and Al-Matn. The bodies of eight people, ranging in age from 20 to 30 years old, were discovered today. Security sources have expressed the belief that these deaths are the result of physical liquidation operations by warring factions within the Lebanese Forces. The sources noted that this phenomenon is particularly exemplified by the daily raids carried out by the wing of Dr Ja'ja' in Al-Ashrafiyah in search of

Hubayqah supporters. These sources also said that Ja'Ja' supporters have changed the style of their battle fatigues to make them distinguishable from those of Hubayqah.

Ja'Ja', Patriarch Meet To End Misunderstanding

NC012106 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] After his meeting with Patriarch Sfayr tonight, Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, said: The intentions of those who attended the Bkriki meeting were totally different from what actually appeared in the text of the statement issued by the Maronite Bishops Council [on the 27 September events in East Beirut]. The conferees issued their statement on the basis of wrong information.

Responding to a question, Dr Ja'ja' affirmed: Relations with the Army commander are much better than what many people wish them to be. I cannot provide any further details until after everyone has been summoned and told that the entire issue has been settled and that relations with the Army commander are not what some imagine.

After the meeting, which ended at approximately 2030, Patriarch Sfayr also made a statement. He said: Relations among the Christians are what they should be; they are very good. He expressed the hope that ranks would be consolidated and hearts united.

The meeting began at approximately 1930. In addition to Patriarch Sfayr and Dr Ja'ja', it was also attended by Dr George Sa'adah, the Phalangist party leader; engineer Dany Sham'un, the National Liberal Party leader; attorney Shakir Abu Sulayman, chairman of the Maronite League; Minister Joseph al-Hashim; attorney Karim Paqraduni; attorney George Kassab, the Kasrawan district chief; engineer Pierre al-Zahir; Bishops Roland Abu Jawdah, Khalil Abu Nadir, and Bishara al-Ra'i; and Abbot Bulus Nu'man.

Patriarch Sfayr, Abbot Bulus Nu'man, attorney Shakir Abu Sulayman, and Bishop Khalil Abu Nadir had another meeting earlier in the day.

Following this evening's meeting, Dr George Sa'adah visited the Army commander and briefed him on the atmosphere which had prevailed at this session.

Attorney Karim Paqraduni, deputy chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, and Colonel Simon Qassis, director of the Lebanese Army's intelligence service, met at 1530. They discussed the consequences of the unsuccessful 27 September operation, as well as the measures which must be adopted to eliminate misunderstanding and to ensure that no one is swept away by misleading and distortional campaigns.

'Kidnapped' French Journalist Back in East Beirut

NC011553 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1538 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] According to an urgent dispatch from Paris a short while ago, the French Foreign Ministry has announced that Jean-Marc Sroussi, the French television correspondent who was kidnapped in the southern suburb of Beirut last Sunday evening [28 September], has returned to East Beirut. The spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry declined to give any further details.

Describes 'Escape'

NC011910 Paris AFP in English 1900 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Beirut, Oct 1 (AFP) — French freelance journalist Jean-Marc Sroussi described on television here Wednesday how he escaped from kidnappers, said to have abducted him as he crossed into Moslem-dominated West Beirut on Sunday.

Mr. Sroussi, who appeared on the Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation (LBC) of the Christian Lebanese Forces militia, said he used a brick he found in the shed where he was held for four days to escape by banging a hole in the wall.

He said that early Wednesday morning he began using the brick, left accidentally by his abductors the night before, to enlarge an opening in the wall of his cell, under cover of the noise of a storm.

He said he climbed up on his mattress to work at the hole. "My jailers had gone to shelter from the rain so they did not hear the banging. After half an hour I managed to enlarge it enough and escape through the hole." he said.

Earlier Wednesday the French Foreign Ministry in Paris said that Mr. Sroussi was back in the eastern sector of the city, but gave no details on how the journalist returned to the largely Christian eastern sector.

Mr. Sroussi, 41, was abducted on Sunday night as he drove through the Al-Murayjah-Al-Kafa'at crossing point from Beirut's Christian sector into the Moslem sector, according to relatives of a Lebanese Christian with whom he worked.

He had worked as a cameraman for about 15 years for a French television channel TF1 and was sent to Lebanon in 1982 for a two-year stint. At the end of his posting, he remained in Beirut on unpaid leave as a freelance journalist and worked for another French channel, Antenne 2, agencies and networks in Britain and Canada and for the Lebanese Christian network LBC.

Speculates on Kidnappers

NC011955 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1845 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Sroussi said that he was 90 percent sure that Hizballah was responsible for detaining him. However, he did note that it is the Amal Movement that controls the Lycee Bellot-al-Murayjah crossing. He emphasized that he will not

leave Lebanon for good, although he affirmed that he will be away for 72 hours for rest. He will then return to resume his work.

'Abdallah Brothers To Sue France for Slander
NC012037 Paris AFP in English 2030 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Al-Qubayyat, Lebanon, Oct 1 (AFP) — The brothers of imprisoned Lebanese leftist Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah, suspected by French officials of involvement in a series of bombings in Paris last month to force his release, announced plans here Wednesday to sue the French Government for slander.

Joseph 'Abdallah, the eldest brother, said he was ready to "sell his land" to finance the legal costs because, he said, France appeared unwilling to take him up on an earlier offer to send a factfinding team to interrogate him and his brothers, Emile, Maurice and Robert.

French officials have expressed the belief that members of the 'Abdallah clan planted at least some of the bombs in Paris that killed 10 people and injured 163 last month. The police believe that two of Mr 'Abdallah's brothers were able to leave France undetected after the attacks, apparently because of help from professional agents.

Government Takes Over Ports From Parties
NC020759 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The government's decision to take over the legal ports has been put into effect and proved to be successful on the first day of its implementation. The official departments have begun work to prevent violations. A ship with a cargo of iron was prevented from entering Al-Minyah port, north of Tripoli. Another ship at Tripoli port was requested to submit its documents as legally required. Shawqi Sha'ban,the director general of customs, has stated that work is proceeding very satisfactorily at the ports of Beirut, Juniyah, Sidon, Tyre, and Tripoli. A meeting will be held at the defense ministry this morning to discuss ways of preventing smuggling.

In a complementary move, the Lebanese Forces closed the fifth pier and Al-Dubayyah harbor last night. According to Sha'ban, the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party have affirmed that they will close the private ports in Al-Awza'i and Khaldah in the next few hours, in response to the government committee's decision.

Minister Joseph al-Hashim met with attorney Karim Paqraduni [deputy chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee] yesterday. Al-Hashim informed the prime minister and the interior minister that the Lebanese Forces have agreed to hand over the legal and illegal ports.

Al-Shar' Addresses UN General Assembly

JN012018 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' this morning read Syria's speech before the UN General Assembly, touching on the international situation, the issue of disarmament, and the world economic crisis and its repercussions on the developing countries. Al-Shar' said that in the past the Third World countries paid a high price in terms of people's blood and sweat in their long confrontation with the forces of old colonialism, and they are still paying this price while facing the forces of imperialism and neo-colonialism. Al-Shar' noted that the number of victims of imperialist-supported wars and aggressions over the past 40 years, starting with the Korean war and continuing with Vietnam, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America, is no fewer than the victims of World War II.

The minister asked the United Nations to devote as much attention to the aggressions that are supported by world imperialism as it devoted to the liquidation of old colonialism. He pointed out that world peace cannot be realized except by liquidating the regional bases [mawaqi'] of world imperialism. These bases constitute the main resources whichfinance the imperialist arsenal and make it strategically superior in the world.

The minister focused on the colonialist-settler invasion against our Arab region supported by imperialism, particularly the United States, which opened up its military arsenals and treasury to Israel. He added that the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel has recently gone beyond the regional framework to the international framework after Israel was accepted as a partner in the U.S. star wars program. The minister said that Israel, which expelled millions of Arabs from their homes and which practices racist, terroristic measures against the people of the West Bank, Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights, and southern Lebanon, is the last quarter in the world which has the right to accuse others of terrorism. He added that the campaign of lies against Syria and the Arabs these days is to justify state terrorism practiced by Israel and the United States. He said they are trying to convince the world that the Arabs' struggle to liberate their occupied lands and restore their usurped rights is an act of terrorism. Al-Shar' asked the United Nations to draw a clear line between terrorism and legitimate national resistance.

Al-Shar' asked: Is U.S.-Israeli terrorism a legitimate act of self-defense? Al-Shar' denounced their hijacking of civilian Arab aircraft and their shelling of a number of Arab capitals and cities, the latest being the U.S. shelling of residential quarters in Tripoli and Banghazi. He noted that Syria has more than once stated its readiness to participate in a joint international effort to combat terrorism. This was clearly emphasized in President Hafiz al-Asad's speech in Athens on 27 May 1986 in which he said: We support resistance and liberation everywhere and are against terrorism in all parts of the world.

Al-Shar' spoke about the Arab-Israel struggle, refuting the U.S. and Israeli allegations that they want peace. He added that the fall of some Arab states into the trap of the humiliating peace will change nothing. He condemned the Ifrane and Alexandria meetings, which took place within the Camp David framework. He said the purpose of these meetings is to grant peace and security to Israel and impose capitulation and domination on the Arabs. The minister said this will not be realized or sustained because it is against the will, interests, and rights of the Arab people.

The minister said peace has certain factors and criteria. No peace can be realized under occupation and aggression or while rights are usurped. He added that the road to peace should include convening an international conference under UN auspices to be attended by the permanent UN Security Council members and all the parties concerned.

Al-Shar' spoke about the Lebanese situation and Syria's commitment to helping Lebanon because of the historical, brotherly relations between them. He said: The U.S. and Israeli obstacles will not prevent us from continuing to extend assistance to the fraternal Lebanese people until the Lebanese reconciliation is realized, Lebanese territory is liberated from the Israli occupation, and Lebanon plays its role within the Arab and international families. The minister touched on the regrettable attacks against the UN forces in southern Lebanon and held Israel responsible for this because it did not allow these forces to deploy along the entire border from the beginning. He demanded full Israeli withdrawal and the implementation of Resolution 425. He praised the Lebanese resistance to the Israeli occupation and its role in stemming Israeli ambitions.

Concluding his speech, the foreign minister asserted Syria's principled stand on major regional and international issues. He emphasized the importance of the United Nations and the need to enhance its efficiency and role to enable it to solve international disputes; to liquidate the bases [mawaqi'] of imperialism, racism, Zionism, and neocolonialism; and to realize just peace for all mankind.

Confers With Shultz

JN012104 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met in New York today with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on the fringes of the UN General Assembly session. The meeting was attended by Assistant Foreign Minister Diya'allah al-Fattal; Dr 'Abd al-Mu'min al-Atasi, our acting delegate in New York; and Miss Bushra Kanafani, charge d'affaires at our embassy in Washington. It was also attended by [Michael] Armacost, U.S. under secretary of state for political affairs; Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs; and U.S. State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb. The talks centered on developments in the Middle East and Lebanon. The foreign minister stressed that peace can be achieved in the region only through a UN-sponsored international conference to be attended by the five permanent Security Council members and all the concerned parties.

Al-Shar' also explained to the U.S. secretary of state that Israel's insistence on direct negotiations aims to put pressure on the Arabs, increase differences among them, and take the Arab countries one at a time, adding that Israel views direct nego-

tiations as its principal goal because it does not want a peace that can restore the occupied Arab territories and the usurped Palestinian rights. He also affirmed that the Alexandria and Ifrane meetings have harmed Arab interests, including those of Morocco and Egypt, because these meetings served only Israel.

Regarding Lebanon, the foreign minister affirmed that Syria will not abandon its brotherly commitments to the Lebanese people and that it will continue to extend all possible assistance to promote dialogue among the Lebanese to achieve national accord. He also stressed the need for Israeli forces to withdraw from southern Lebanon and implement UN Security Council resolution 425, as well as the need to deploy UNIFIL along the border.

Shamir Returns; Comments on U.S. Meetings

TA011642 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1500 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Additional African countries will reestablish relations with Israel in the very near future. The foreign minister brought this promise back with him a few minutes ago from the United States. Our correspondent Nitzan Horowitz heard him at Ben-Gurion Airport:

Foreign Minister Yitzahq Shamir reported on Israel's increasing prestige in the world, with Israel being an important element in the international system. He spoke about his discussions with the foreign ministers of East European countries, saying that a position in favor of establishment of normal relations with Israel is being consolidated in those countries. He confirmed that Israeli and Polish interest offices will open in Warsaw and Tel Aviv in the middle of next month.

As for Africa, the number of countries there willing to resume ties with Israel is increasing, and Shamir said that in the very near future we should hear about new countries deciding to establish full diplomatic ties with us, among them countries known for their extremist positions toward Israel in the past.

In his talks with the European foreign ministers, Shamir raised the issue of UNIFIL, as well Israel's agricultural exports and the problems Spain is causing in this matter. On the latter issue, it is possible that there will be an improvement shortly.

Shamir also spoke about his important meetings with Secretary of State Shultz and the Egyptian foreign minister. On his meeting with the Egyptian foreign minister, Shamir stressed that he requested another meeting with his counterpart, not in New York but rather in our region. According to Shamir, the Egyptian foreign minister promised that there would be an improvement in the near future in all spheres of bilateral relations in the wake of the Peres-Mubarak summit and the beginning of the Tabah arbitration.

Further on Shamir Comments

TA011846 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir returned home this evening from New York, where he met 35 foreign ministers and addressed the UN General Assembly. At Ben-Gurion Airport was reporter Sabra Chartrand:

[Begin recording] [Chartrand] In his first meeting this year with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Shamir said the Egyptian minister promised to remove all obstacles on the path to normalization between the two nations. Shamir said he and Al-Majid did not discuss Israel's efforts to promote the peace process with any of her other Arab neighbors. Shamir also met with United States Secretary of State George Shultz. He said he explained to Shultz Israel's position on an international peace conference made up of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. Shamir said he told Shultz he opposed such a conference and stood in favor of direct negotiations with the parties to the conflict:

[Shamir] I think we will have to convince our Jordanian neighbors to accept this way of getting peace, the direct negotiations, because it is clear that there is no other way except direct talks.

[Chartrand] Foreign Minister Shamir said he did not expect any immediate results from his meetings with the foreign ministers of Eastern European and African states, but he did say he anticipated an increase in the number of African nations wanting to establish diplomatic relations with Israel:

[Shamir] I hope that these meetings will be fruitful. I don't expect immediate results. It takes time, it has to take time, and we know, for instance, the Polish example, and we have to have patience and to be optimistic.

[Chartrand] Responding to questions about the fact that all of the Eastern bloc nations, including the Soviet Union, left members of their delegations in the UN hall during his speech, Shamir said this was indicative of the decrease in the number of governments willing to boycott Israel. He said more and more countries understand there is no reason to isolate this country. Turning to the appointment of Arab mayors in three West Bank municipalities during his absence, Shamir called the move a positive step in the spirit of the Camp David accords. He said the appointment expressed the interests of all who want to fight the influence of the PLO in the territories. [end recording]

Peres Stipulates 'Red Lines' of Government Integrity

TA020727 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0600 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Last night Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stipulated what he considers the red lines that, if crossed, would bring about the disbandment of the national unity government. Peres was addressing members of the Shinuy Movement Council.

[Begin Peres recording] A) If the peace process comes to a halt as a result of an Israeli position, I would consider this to be a red line; but if it stops through the Arabs' fault, this would be a different story altogether; B) If we go back to the system of placating the people or if we go back to a regime of falsehoods and inflation, I would consider this to be a red line; C) If an attempt is made once again to revert to a regime of demagoguery, I would consider this to be a red line; D) If there is a deviation from the government's basic guidelines you and we have signed, I would consider this to be a red line. This is absolutely clear. [end recording]

Our correspondent Yaron Deqel reports that the prime minister pleaded with the members of Shinuy to remain within the coalition after the rotation. Shim'on Peres voiced firm opposition to any change in the government's policy on the question of settlements.

[Begin Peres recording] To set up settlements one needs money. So, are we going to take it from the budget for health, education,

and defense? What for? Just in order to carry out the Likud's program?

I would also like to remind you that there is a means to deal with this subject, and that is the Inner Cabinet. Even if there is a majority in the Cabinet wishing to set up settlements in contravention with the coalition agreement, the issue would have to be brought before the Inner Cabinet. The Inner Cabinet is composed of an equal number of members from both sides and this cannot be changed. I have even heard some Likud members say that this topic does not thrill them. I distinguish between talk about settlements and the settlements proper. [end recording]

Joint Memorandum on Arab Banks Signed With Jordan
TA020544 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] We begin this morning's newscast with a scoop about a significant new change in relations between Israel and Jordan. In the wake of secret negotiations in London, the two countries signed a memorandum of understanding on their joint responsibility and relations in connection with the opening of the Arab bank in Nabulus. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was personally involved in these behind-the-scenes contacts. Our correspondent in Washington Shim'on Schiffer gives us the initial details:

[Begin recording] [Schiffer] The most significant development in relations between Israel and Jordan in the last few years — this is how U.S. Administration officials regard the memorandum of understanding signed between representatives of both countries in the secret talks they held some time ago in London.

Here are the facts: Following indirect contacts and numerous delays, U.S. Ambassador to Israel Thomas Pickering left for Amman a few months ago and succeeded in persuading the Jordanian Government to agree to direct negotiations with Israeli representatives to arrange joint supervision and regulate the relations between the two countries upon the opening of a branch of the Cairo Amman Bank in Nabulus. Galya Ma'or, the Bank of Israel's examiner of banks, Amnon Neubach, the prime minister's adviser on economic affairs, and other officials left for London some time ago to confer with senior Jordanian Government officials, including leading executives of Jordan's national bank. The memorandum of understanding that led to the opening of the bank was signed after a few days of talks. This is the first document of its kind which was not signed behind a veil of secrecy. The issue was raised in the talks the prime minister held in Washington with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and it indicates Israel's willingness to increase Jordan's influence over the territories, a development very much encouraged by the United States.

It should be pointed out that the Military Government, under the influence of the political echelon, had in the past objected to opening branches of Jordanian banks in the territories for fear that this might lead to the establishment of an independent Palestinian entity.

Bank of Israel Governor Prof Mikha'el Bruno told me that he knows the Americans regard the opening of the bank in Nabulus as a positive development in the peace process in the region.

[Bruno] This issue was certainly discussed by the Bank of Israel. Our people were involved in it and in the negotiations that preceded the opening of the bank. We made certain that the Bank of Israel will have full supervision over the bank.

[Schiffer] I understand that Jordan agrees to this.

[Bruno] Indeed, such an agreement could not have been reached had it not been accepted by the two sides. [end recording]

Popular Front Statement Opposes West Bank Mayors
TA020545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] In Ramallah and Al-Birah last night, declarations were distributed opposing the new Arab mayors appointed this week by the Civil Administration in the territories. The statement declares that the appointments interfere with the Palestinian right to self-determination. They were signed by groups indentifying themselves with the Popular Front terrorist organization.

Civil Administration Orders 7-Day AL-FAJR Closure
TA011358 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1337 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] The Civilian Administration will prevent the distribution of the East Jerusalem newspaper *Al-Fajr* in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip for 7 days. The reason for this is a series of censorship violations by the newspaper. The paper's editor was informed of this in Arabic by the Civilian Administration's commanding officer this morning. It has been reported from the office of the coordinator of activities that recently many articles containing elements of incitement were not submitted to the censors, such as an article that appears in this morning's edition by 'Arafat's deputy, who came out against the appointment of the new mayors in the West Bank. Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor has learned from the *Al-Fajr* editorial board that the decision could indicate a closing-down of the paper, which is mostly disseminated in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

IDF's Size To Be Cut, Quality Improved
TA010843 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
1 Oct 86 p 1

[Report by Hirsh Goodman]

[Text] Defence Minister Rabin has authorized a restructuring of the Israel Defence Forces that will ultimately cut the IDF's size but improve its overall quality, Deputy Chief of General Staff Aluf [Major General] Dan Shomron said in Tel Aviv yesterday.

Speaking on the eve of handing over his post to Aluf Amir Drori, Shomron said that since Syria presents the only real and immediate threat to Israel, this restructuring of the IDF could take

place at present without jeopardizing national security — "provided that the process is carried out slowly and carefully."

Since Israel can not match the Arab confrontation states quantitatively, it must exploit its qualitative edge to the fullest, he said. Ultimately this will mean a smaller but much more effective and efficient army at all levels: land, air and sea.

Shomron, a leading contender to replace Rav-Aluf [Lieutenant General] Moshe Levi as Chief of General Staff next April, is to take a short leave and then continue as an active member of the General Staff. He is responsible for planning what course Israel will have to pursue to prepare for the future military challenges.

Shomron said that in its effort to comply with the severe budget cuts in defence in recent years, the IDF last year did not provide enough training for its forces. To correct this, he said, more reserve days would be devoted to training next year. This does not necessarily mean, he said, that reservists will be called up to do more duty, but that more training will be done in lieu of other tasks.

In the cuts implemented since 1983-4, research and development projects have not been seriously affected.

He added that new technologies alone would not solve Israel's military problems, unless they are combined with new doctrine as well. Another essential, he said, is high-quality manpower. Despite the fact that conditions of service have been severely affected by the budget cuts, he was confident that "in this area we will not have a serious problem."

Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister on Trade Ties

TA011010 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] The Japanese Government welcomes the increase and diversification of exports from Israel and also takes a favorable view of the attempts being made by the Japanese organization of major trade companies to protect Israeli companies, help them find partners, and set up joint plants. This was reported by Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Shinichi Yanai during a meeting in Jerusalem with his counterpart, Roni Milo. He also urged greater tourism from his country to Israel, although he failed to respond to the proposal Milo raised regarding the establishment of a direct flight between the two countries. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez reports that after their meeting, the guest told reporters that his country supports free trade that depends on private enterprise alone. He believes it is very important for Israeli companies to create a more attractive market. This was his reaction to questions on Japanese companies' capitulation to the Arab boycott.

180 Security Prisoners on Hunger Strike

TA011930 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Some 180 security prisoners have been staging a hunger strike since Sunday in the Kefar Yona prison. They are demanding an improvement in their conditions and that these conditions be made equal to those of other prisoners. Among other things, they demand that visitors be allowed to stay for 1 hour instead of half an hour. Our correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that because of the strike the prison authorities canceled all the benefits that the security prisoners enjoy, such as canteen services and radios.

Poll Shows Confidence in Economic Policy

TA260831 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 26 Sep 86 p 4

[Report by Hanokh and Rafi Smith]

[Text] On the eve of rotation, public confidence in the national unity government's handling of the economy reached new heights, according to the September 1-12 Smith Research Centre poll. The majority, however, is still concerned about the road ahead.

Of the 1,227 Jewish interviewees, 73 per cent supported the government's economic policy, and 71 per cent felt that the government was headed in the right direction to the solution of the country's economic problems.

But, although concern has lessened somewhat since the June poll, the public was not very confident about economic prospects. For example, 43 per cent felt in September, (41 per cent in June) that the recession was nearing its end and economic growth would come soon. The majority, who felt that more severe economic measures would be needed before Israel emerged from its economic crisis, fell from 58 per cent to 53 per cent over the same period.

Those expecting further price rises in the coming months fell five per cent to 59 per cent. There was also less pessimism about unemployment. In September, 42 per cent felt that there would be a substantial rise in unemployment in the coming months; in February, the figure was 76 per cent.

Further evidence of insecurity about the economy's future is seen from the answers to a question on what would happen if price controls were lifted: 21 per cent thought a slow, steady price rise would ensue and 47 per cent thought rapid inflation would result — 68 per cent in all were apprehensive, as against 74 per cent in the June poll.

The figures indicate that though there is a slight easing of anxieties over the economy, the public in general does not believe that the recession has ended, and sees the road ahead as mostly uphill, possibly with even more severe economic measures ahead. Confidence over price stability is not strong, and fear of unemployment is still substantial. On all other issues, the majority was not so supportive of government policy. Between 40-43 per cent felt that the government was dealing well with strikes (before the nurses' strike), solving housing problems and helping the poor. According to 41 per cent, the government was quite successful at bridging the education gap; similarly the economical gap — 30 per cent, and the social gap — 28 per cent.

On five items the government's success rating was especially low, 16-25 per cent seeing the government as mainly successful and 66-81 per cent seeing the government as unsuccessful. These included: improving work morale, collecting rightful taxes, preventing corruption, dealing with crime and drugs and — at the bottom — work dealing with the religious-secular dispute. These are central social issues, and the answers received perhaps explain why the government continues to receive such low marks for its general performance in the social area.

In general, supporters of the Likud and of Labour, and their affiliated parties, took similar views on all issues. On the economic items, Labour supporters tended to be more optimistic than others, but on the vast majority of sensitive issues, such as education, economic and social gaps, there were striking similarities between all the responses.

Differences occur when the attempt is made to attach responsibility to a given party. When asked which party has greater influence on economic policy, a majority of Labour supporters (51 per cent), gave Labour as their answer, 32 per cent responded that Labour and Likud had equal influence and only 2 per cent that the Likud had the greater influence. Among Likud supporters, 26 per cent thought that Labour was more influential, 43 per cent that the two main parties were on a par, and 18 per cent that the Likud had the greater influence.

The overall picture here is that although most key economic ministers come from Likud ranks, Labour is seen as the relatively stronger force in determining economic policy.

But to gauge the real differences between supporters of the main parties and their camps, one must turn from economic and social areas to issues concerning: reactions to Arabs, settlements in the West Bank, and concessions for peace.

AL-QUDS Says Shamir Remarks Hinder Peace Process

TA011445 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic
29 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "Yitzhaq Shamir and Peace"]

[Text] Only a few days prior to assuming the post of Israeli prime minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, leader of the Likud bloc, continues to make statements that at the least seem to contradict the statements of present Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

During the past week Shamir announced his rejection of the principle of an international peace conference as well as his rejection of the idea of setting up a preparatory committee to this international conference. His statements also affirmed his total refusal to talk with the PLO under any circumstances and rejected the principle of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

In an interview with the Egyptian paper *'Al-Ahram*, Yitzhaq Shamir made statements affirming his intention to continue with the construction of settlements in the occupied Arab territories. He tried to justify this by raising a strange proposal to the effect that the West Bank is not fully inhabited, and more settlements are the best solution for what he termed the "expansion" and increase of the population in Israel.

Thus we see that the statements of Israel's current foreign minister and next month's prime minister are diametrically opposed to everything that has been proposed to advance the peace process, as if Shamir were telling the Arabs and the world that they must accept peace the way he perceives it; that is, peace and land together, not land in exchange for peace or even peace in return for peace.

Peace cannot possibly be peace if it serves the interests and aspirations of only one of the concerned parties, and there cannot be peace if the sufferings of the other parties to the conflict, headed by the Palestinian people, continue.

It is not necessary to remind anyone that Shamir's perception of peace is the maintenance of Israeli control over the Syrian Golan Heights and the conversion of its residents into Israeli citizens, as well as the maintenance of Israeli control over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip through the principle of separating the land from the residents, which means peace for one party at the expense of the other parties.

We have no choice in this context but to say that the statements of the next Israeli prime minister are apt to increase the obstacles hindering the advancement of the peace process in the region.

ALGERIA

Libyan Delegation Arrives for Talks 30 Sep

LD011349 Algiers APS in English 1057 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Algiers, 1 Oct 86 (APS) — A delegation of the General Congress of the Libyan people led by its deputy secretary general, 'Abd al-Raziq Al-Sawsa' arrived Tuesday evening to Algiers for a visit to Algeria at the invitation of the People's National Assembly.

The Libyan delegation will have on this occasion a series of talks with higher officials in the People's National Assembly and members of the government on means of agreements relations between the two peoples in the legislative and development fields. [sentence as received]

Soussa declared to the press that his presence in Algeria will enable to materialize agreements signed between the two countries and the two institutions. He also expressed his optimism and satisfaction about the efforts made by the two countries to face up the situation prevailing on the Arab scene.

Messaadia Receives Delegation

LD020232 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] This morning at the FLN Central Building, Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee, received a Libyan delegation that is paying an official visit to our country and that is headed by Brother 'Abd al-Raziq al-Sawsa',assistant secretary general of the General Peoples Congress of Libyan.

Fraternal relations and areas of cooperation were the subject of the talks. They reviewed the latest developments in the region and the civilized ties that bind their peoples.

On this occasion the two sides stressed the necessity of consolidating the exerted efforts to face up to the current Arab situation.

The meeting was attended by Brother Abderezzeak Bouhara, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee in charge of foreign relations, and Brother (Djeloul Mlaika), the deputy speaker of the People's National Assembly.

The Libyan delegation was received today also by Brother Abdelhamid Brahimi, alternate member of the Political Bureau and prime minister.

The meeting was an opportunity to review issues of mutual interest and assess all the aspects of the relations between the two countries, in order to continuously consolidate them.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Youth Assembly Delegates

LD011652 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1525 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Oct (JANA) — Yesterday afternoon, the brother leader of the revolution met with student delegations taking part in the first international youth conference on jamahiri ideology. The brother leader of the revolution made a speech, at the beginning of which he welcomed youth delegations representing the fivecontinents. He then said the Gulf of Sidra is Libyan territory and he stressed that our missiles will destroy any American attempt to enter this gulf... this is legitimate defense.

The brother leader of the revolution — the leader of victory and defiance — pointed out that the provocative U.S. maneuvers in the Mediterranean constitute a danger to the peaceful inhabitants of this region, and he asserted that the Libyan Arab people are among those who are subjected to U.S. imperialist provocations.

The leader called upon freedom-fighting peoples to rally together and establish solidarity between themselves as they are all the target of U.S. imperialism. He pointed out that this is the responsibility of the dynamic revolutionary forces, and the international youths taking part in this conference are considered to be part of such a dynamic revolutionary force.

The brother leader of the revolution explained in his speech that the forces of oppression and exploitation are organized and shield themselves with military pacts. And the forces such as NATO, which possess economic monopolies in the world, are set on hitting the peoples who try to rely on their own resources. In this context, he stressed that there is a bitter struggle between us and these counterforces. The situation requires us to reorganize our ranks and concentrate all our capabilities on the international people's front. The brother leader of the revolution, the leader of triumph and defiance, stressed in his speech at the first international youth conference on jamahiri ideology that the world is divided into two camps: a liberation camp and an imperialist camp.

The leader of triumph and defiance pointed out the need for the international people's front to replace all previous organizations, which must end because in reality they add to the strength of the imperialist camp. He said the only alternative is the establishment of aninternational people's front that is opposed and hostile to imperialism.

In his speech, the leader said the peoples who are in the imperialist camp do not all support imperialism, but their governments are imperialist. He cited Spain as an example, and said Spain is a member of NATO but this does not mean that the Spanish people as a whole are a member of that treaty... Even the United States which is leading this camp; this does not mean that the American people are all in this camp. On the contrary, there are thousands of humiliated and oppressed people, those sleeping on sidewalks, blacks, and American Indians who are refusing to join the imperialist camp.

The leader stressed in his speech the need to contact all these oppressed, crushed, and suffering masses and to organize them. He explained that these masses are yearning for liberation and possession of their resources, but they are under the control of imperialist governments, which exploit and defeat them by piling up money to build power to subjugate and control them and throw them into battles and wars that serve the interests of imperialist powers. These governments are supported only by police dogs and horses that are used for dispersing demonstrations led by the peoples against these governments. These government and regimes which are there to impose their hegemony and tyranny on the masses must be brought down.

The brother leader of the revolution talked about the jamahiri ideology and asserted that such an ideology is the property of the masses in all corners of the earth; it cannot be attributed to anyone like previous ideologies which have all been attributed to their advocates.

The leader added: "We are meeting here together with all oppressed people around this jamahiri ideology aimed at liberating human beings from the oppression of oppressive and exploiting governments as well as from dependency." He stressed that there is no need to retain today's fragile governments: The masses must govern themselves and must liberate their requirements...

The brother leader of the revolution, the leader of victory and defiance, pointed out at the end of his address that our enemy is feeble before us because we are the only people who represent humanity in its most noble sense. We will be victorious over our enemy because he only draws his strength from the strength of horses and dogs, whereas we draw our strength from the strength of the masses.

JANA on U.S. 'Brazen Interference' in Lebanon

LD012040 Tripoli JANA in English 1825 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, Muharam 27, al Tomor 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The U.S. State Department called for the dissolving of the militias in Lebanon. It said that the Lebanese Armed Forces and police are the only legitimate force in Lebanon.

This came in a statement from Charles Redman the U.S. State Department's official spokesman commenting on the recent battles between Christians in East Beirut.

JANA'S Arab affairs editor commented on Charles Redman's statements by asserting that the call from the U.S. Administration's foreign ministry that Redman spoke is considered a flagrant and blunt interference in the affairs of Lebanon and the Arab nation and a dispiteful arrogance by the administration of Israel's mad dog.

The Arab affairs editor asked: "Since when terrorist America thinks about the interests of the Lebanese people?". Bringing back the memories of it was America which hit the Lebanese people with its battleships killing children, women and old people of this country which it plotted so much against confirming : "The Lebanese people themselves know best how to solve the problems of their country according to their will".

He added that this brazen interference from the U.S. Administration in Lebanon's internal affairs clearly explain the extent of the fear of this administration from the fact that an armed people exists in Lebanon and wants to eliminate it in the aim of making it submit to [word indistinct] nation and pass its schemes that it previously failed to accomplish because the Lebanese people which raised arms in the face of these schemes has put into practice the theory of [word indistinct] people — the invincible and [word indistinct].

The U.S. State Department's call clearly show that the U.S. through Redman's announcements and his flagrant call which is considered a direct interference in the affairs of Lebanon and the Arab nation — aims at finishing the phenomenon of the armed people and form a police force and governmental armed forces to suppress the Lebanese people which is confronting the U.S. imperialist plots aimed at its division and hit at its national unity and nationalistic tendency.

JANA Criticizes Egyptian Foreign Minister's Speech

LD302050 Tripoli JANA in English 1858 GMT 30 Sep 86

["JANA'S Arab Affairs Editor Comments on 'Ismat 'abd al-Majid's Statement" — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Muharam 26, al Fateh 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS Agency — 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the foreign minister of the defeated Egyptian regime, impudently and unashamedly boasted asserting that the regime of Husni 'al Barik' [Mubarak] adheres by the Stable David accords sets prominent role in serving the aims and plots of U.S. imperialism in the region.

In his address to the U.N. General Assembly yesterday, 'Ismat called on Arabs to recognise the Zionist enemy and enter with it in direct negotiations claiming that that is the right choice to settle the Palestine issue.

JANA's Arab affairs editor commented on this call from one of the stooges of the Al Barik regime in Egypt by saying: ""Ismat 'abd al-Majid in all his statements and especially recently insisted to include a call to expand what is termed "camp" and his insistence on the Palestine issue will never be settled except through direct negotiations between the Arabs and the Zionists under the auspices of U.S. imperialism which he is one of its newly recruited agents following his boss — Husni al Barik".

Adding: "The repeated boastings of this paid agent — the one called 'Ismat — express the despair of his regime with regards to achieving his goal at the liquidation of the Palestine cause by dragging other parties to the accords of humiliation, shame and defeat. We tell him that his puppet regime and his "Barik" boss are the only one upon which surrender had been imposed together with submission to the Zionists and imperialism in return for promises to preserve this worn out regime and in return of a fistfull of dollars. As for the Arab nation and its progressive lively forces, they have never been and will never be defeated, submit-

ted or entered into the Stable David accords as Al Barik in the capital of Egypt wants".

JANA's Arab affairs editor went on to say: "The Arab people and its lively forces — especially in Egypt — must silence and destroy these mouths — which spread poison and treason — and destroy them, in a memorable day similar to the one when the free people of Egypt silenced the mouth of traitor al-Sadat who had committed the greatest sin which is now being practiced by the kids of Husni al Barik and the stooges of his regime".

Adding: "The called 'Ismat and those like him in treason must know that the masses of the Arab nation from the ocean to the gulf will never surrender and will never be defeated, but will go on in continuous never ending fight with the enemies of the Arab nation — Zionism, imperialism and reaction — because the Zionist existence in the heart of the Arab homeland contradicts with the existence of this noble nation, its culture and its tradition. The current struggle with the Zionists is a struggle for existence and not a borders dispute as 'Ismat tries to make Arabs understand it by his defeatist statements.

The Arab nation — with its human and material potentials — is capable of winning this fight and settle it to its benefit even if it were to lost battles, the final decisive victory will be this nation's. The volcano of Arab masses' revolution which fuse was lighted by the departed leader Jamal 'abd al-Nasir and was kept raging by the guardian of the Arab nationalism Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, will engulf and will pound the chairs of traitors and agents who do not learn from the lessons nations teach their traitor rulers. The time of Haile Selassie, the shah of Iran, Lon Nol, Al-Sadat, Numayri, Somoza, Marcos and others is not so far for them to forget. Tomorrow for the one looking forward to is near. [sentence as received]

At the end of his commentary, JANA's Arab affairs editor asserted that these defeated [remainder of item indistinct]

Tunisian Foreign Minister Optimistic on Ties

LD011301 Tripoli JANA in English 0929 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] New York, Muharam 27, Al-Tomor 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Tunisian Minister of Foreign Affairs Hedi Mabrouk has expressed an optimism regarding the resumption of relations between great Al-Jamahiriyah and his country back to normal. [sentence as received]

He has stressed that both sides are well-prepared to solve the existing problems.

In comments he has made to the London-based Arabic periodical, *Al-Tadamun*, he points out that several initiatives have emerged aiming at eliminating the existing ambiguity obtaining now in the relations between the two sisterly countries.

In his comments to the above magazine to be out next Saturday, he adds that there is now a clear expression representing a desire to solve the problems in a way based on mutual understanding.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Bulgarian Envoy 30 Sep

LD011223 Tripoli JANA in English 0828 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, Muharam 27, al Tomor 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Yesterday the leader of the revolution received the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Great Jamahiriyah.

'Political Editor' Comments on World Youth Meeting

LD010859 Tripoli JANA in English 1704 GMT 30 Sep 86

["JANA's Political Editor Comments on World Youth Meeting" — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Muharam 26, al Fateh 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Last night in Tripoli the first world youth meeting on the thought of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi - 'the Green Book' - started its sessions. Staff Major 'abd al-Salam Ahmed Jallud addressed the opening session with a speech on the third universal theory - which is the culmination of nations' struggle throughout history for freedom and liberation.

On the importance of such a meeting and what outcome it might produce and about what awaits youths - who are the back above of [as received] every society and generation - JANA's political editor wrote saying:

Since the beginning of the current al Fateh month the masses started to witness a series of world meetings which embody the transformation of Great Jamahiriyah into a centre of radiation, a polarisation region that attracts all freedom-seekers, those who look forward to get rid of the tools of supression.

These world meetings confirm that those who came to take part in them were convinced that the theories and ideologies prior to the formulating by the leader of victory and defiance Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of the third universal theory were nothing but inept attempts to accomplish what the sons of man had been looking forward to in living without anything coming between them and what Allah has made them for, without anyone who claims himself God kills their sons and appropriates their women, for Allah had created them to be free and no one has the right to enslave them.

Great Jamahiriyah was transformed into halls for exchanging views a centre to make use of the Libyan Arab peoples experience in establishing people's rule and its control over its destiny and be guided by its means of struggle against imperialism and fighting the enemies of freedom wherever they maybe found or in any form they were. [sentence as received]

As soon as the conference of the African revolutionary and progressive forces - which express the awareness of Africa and what its enemies wants for it - was concluded, this evening the world youths meeting on the thought of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi - the Green Book was convened. This meeting embodies - as Staff Major 'abd al-Salam Ahmed Jallud had explained - the youths character which the attempts by government and parties to contain them, use them to serve purposes

many a time contradicted with what they were hoping to reach it, and what they should be.

JANA's political editor added:

If governments and parties have operated using various means to achieve one aim - to firmly control and concentrate their powers to establish tyrannical bases and heighten the degrees of barring and offering among people, in the level of rejection or acceptance of the government's policies, then the first world youth meeting on the thought of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi constitutes a special importance at this time in which the world is experiencing grave political, economic and military problems, for it is a meeting that gathers an enormous number of youths from the world's continents who are the core of life, its elixer. They are the ones that the continuity of this life is their responsibility. As long as their minds were open on the reality of the current situations in this world, the means of mankind's progress are expected. As long as their minds are aware of the realities of the falsehood those who thrive on the margin of life try to bluff them with its sparkle, the more positively guaranteed are the chances to rectify the paths.

JANA's political editor asserted that the participation of such huge masses of world's youth in this meeting and the holding of discussion rings about the third universal theory and its implementations on the ground of the Libyan Arab reality, gives the jamahiri theory a new momentum, makes those youths more sure about the credibility of this theory and the probability of building the earth's paradise where no wronged, no tyrannized exist but all live as brothers under the banner of justice and equality.

MOROCCO

Foreign Minister Talks with Weinberger, Others

LD011528 Rabat MAP in English 1203 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, Oct 1st. (MAP) — Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali was received here Tuesday at the Pentagon by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

Talks which took place in the presence of the military attache at the Moroccan Embassy in Washington, Col. Mohamed Kostali, the U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security AffairsRichard Armitage, and State Department Ambassadors Pelletreau and Zweifel, dealt with various aspects of relations between Morocco and the United States especially military cooperation.

At the end of the meeting, Filali told the Moroccan news agency MAP that his talks with Weinberger who is to visit Morocco in the few coming weeks also included economic and financial questions.

Filali who arrived here early Tuesday had conferred with Dante Fascell, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee at the House of representatives and Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, on bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

Before heading back for New York where he leads the Moroccan delegation to the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly, the head of Moroccan diplomacy said that during his meetings here, American officials displayed a great deal of understanding.

SUDAN

Anya Nya II Issues Statement on Southern Security

JN261130 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Nairobi, 26 Sep (SUNA) — In a statement issued here yesterday by the office of the Anya Nya II Movement, the movement indicated that it entrenched security around food supply lines in the Malakal, Al-Rank, and Bentiu regions. The statement reported that the Anya Nya forces repeatedly clashed with the Garang forces while providing security to these lines. During these clashes Anya Nya captured weapons and some troops, while approximately 385 of the Garang troops joined Anya Nya II.

The Anya Nya statement, which was signed by (Julie Jock), indicated that Anya Nya will not turn a blind eye to the activities of the Garang movement when this matter pertains to the people's food because this is a matter of life or death. The statement called on the citizens in the south to join the Anya Nya II forces to combat the sadistic practices of the Garang Movement. The statement also urged the international community not to sympathize with the Garang group. Anya Naya II assailed the conditions set by the Garang movement on food distribution to the regions affected by the southern famine.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Meets Ministers, Ratifies Appointment

LD301407 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpt] President Habib Bourguiba held talks this morning in his residence [word indistinct] with Prime Minister Rachid Sfar, attended by Mansour Shkiri, minister director of the president's office and minister of civil service and administrative reform; Zine Labidine Ben Ali, minister of the interior; and Hedi Mabrouk, minister of foreign affairs. Rachid Sfar presented the head of state two decrees, the first one about the limitation of the number of members of the House of Representatives, deciding the boundaries of electoral constituencies, and distributing seats to all constituencies.

The second is about calling on voters to elect the members of the House of Representatives.

His excellency also signed a decree related to the appointment of Mohamed Guedira as minister of agricultural foodstuff production. [passage omitted]

ETHIOPIA

QNA: Eritrean Official Reports Military Successes

JN301114 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Doha, 30 Sep (QNA) — Mohamed Osman Abu Baker, representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF], the unified organization, has announced that the unified Eritrean Liberation Army succeeded yesterday in liberating the city of Chikuta in western Eritrea following fierce battles with Ethiopian forces. He indicated that this resulted in the killing and wounding of 150 Ethiopian troops and the capture of 50 others. The Ethiopian forces withdrew to the cities of Barentu and Agordat which neighbor the liberated city.

Mohamed Osman Abu Bakr, the ELF — the unified organization —representative in the Gulf region, told a QNA correspondent that the liberation of Chikuta stresses the determination of the Eritrean people to liberate their territories and to reject the administrative autonomy that Ethiopia tries to impose militarily and which the Eritreans reject after 25 years of struggle.

The Eritrean official — who is currently visiting Doha with the aim of apprising the officials of the developments of the Eritrean issue and the situation in the Horn of Africa region — announced his rejection of the new draft Ethiopian constitution, which was proclaimed in mid-September. He indicated that this constitution seeks to liquidate the Eritrean issue and to contain the Eritrean entity and people in Ethiopia without granting the Eritrean people their right to self-determination.

The Eritrean official noted that the 10th military campaign Ethiopia wants to launch against Eritrea and its people — and for which over 100,000 troops are massed and equipped with the most sophisticated weapons — will fail as the ones before failed. He added that the ELF accepts the principle of attainment of peace in the Horn of Africa region. It also accepts reaching a political, peaceful and just solution of the Eritrean issue that endorses the Eritrean right to self-determination by holding negotiations with Ethiopia through a unified Eritrean delegation and without pre-conditions.

TANZANIA

Official Warns Against Airspace Violations

EA012027 Dakar PANA in English 1705 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Dar Es Salaam, 1 Oct (SHIHATA/PANA) — The Tanzanian Government has warned foreigners who violate Tanzania's airspace that stern measures will be taken against them. Making the warning in Dar Es Salaam, the minister for home affairs, Brig Muhiddin Kimario said: The government will not hestitate to take stringent measures against those who violate our airpsace, the government owned newspaper, the *Daily News* quoted him as saying in a front page lead item today. The minister was commenting on recent incidents where foreign chartered planes for neighbouring countries illegally entered Tanzania's airspace and landed at airports.

Kimario, who declined to disclose the planes' countries of origin, said one landed at the southern Tanzanian town of Mtwara in July, while the second one landed at Songea in the south of the country in September. The third aircraft landed at the northern region of Kilimanjaro on 11th September, he said, adding that five days later another plane landed at the south-west town of Mbeya. This is unusual because these people did not seek permission from relevant authorities before landing, the newspaper quoted Kimario as saying yesterday. Kimario said that his government would not like to be at loggerheads with neighbouring countries because of such incidents. He appealed for observance of airspace regulations.

Two Zambian pilots were last week sentenced to four years' imprisonment each for violating Tanzania's airspace. The pilots, Samwel John Walker and Mark Joseph Mumer, have appealed against the sentence and their case starts being heard at a magistrates court in Mbeya, southern Tanzania, today.

UGANDA

Museveni Meets With UK's Armed Forces Minister

EA011740 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] President Museveni has reiterated that Uganda does not have an automatic position with regard to any of the bloc powers and is not a party to East-West confrontaions. He told the British minister of state for the Armed Forces, Mr John Stanley, who called on him at State House, Entebbe, at the end of a 3-day visit to Uganda, that Uganda cannot abandon her position of national independence which she fought for. Without national independence, he declared, national problems cannot be solved.

On relations between Uganda and Britain, President Museveni said Uganda is anxious to improve her relations with Britain.

Mr Stanley said Britain respects Uganda as an independent country, a member of the Commonwealth and a nonaligned nation. On his visit to Uganda, the British minister said he was impressed by the training of the Army personnel in Jinja and he hoped that this is a valuable contribution by the British Government to the National Resistance Government in Uganda.

Mr Stanley was accompanied by the British high commissioner to Uganda, Mr Derek March. The meeting was also attended by the minister of state for defense, Dr Ronald Bata; the assistant minister of defense, Mr Amanya Mushega, and the commander of the NRA [National Resistance Army], Commander Elly Tumwine.

CHAD

Opponents Seek Iraqi Government Help To Return

AB011750 Libreville Africa No.1 in French 1230 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Chadian opponents belonging to various political and military factions that severed links with the GUNT are reported to have called on the Iraqi Government to negotiate for their return to Ndjamena. According to rumors circulating in Chadian circles in Paris close to the GUNT, dissidents of the First Army, the Revolutionary Democratic Council, and the Western Armed Forces went to Iraq to ask this country to work for a rapprochement between them and the Ndjamena Government.

Habre Receives CAR Minister Grelombe

AB292327 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] CAR Interior Minister Christophe Grelombe arrived in Ndjamena today. Mr Grelombe, who was welcomed by Chadian officials, is currently holding discussions with President Hissein Habre. Minister of Interior and Territorial Administration Ibrahim Mahamat Etno is also attending the meeting. The main issue expected to be discussed during the talks is the friendly relations existing between Chad and the CAR.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

AFP Reports 27 Sep Reshuffling of Cabinet

AB011250 Paris AFP in English 1232 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Libreville, Oct 1 (AFP) — Equatorial Guinea President Teodoro Obiang Nguema has reshuffled his cabinet to fill the gaps left by ministers jailed after a coup attempt last July, a reliable source said here Wednesday.

With the reshuffle, carried out last Saturday, Isidoro Eyi Mobsuy Andeme, the minister for territorial administration and national security, also became deputy prime minister, the sources said here in the capital of neighbouring Gabon. His predecessor in this post, Fructuoso Mba Onana, was sentenced last August 18 to two years and four months in jail for his part in the coup attempt. Mr Mba Onana's other position, of minister for public works, housing and urban development, has been filled by Alejandro Envoro Ovono, previously head of the Equatorial Guinea subsidiary of the Total Petroleum Company, the sources said.

Finally, Hilario Nsue Alene was reported made minister for planning and economic development, in succession to Marcos Mba Ondo, who was also jailed for two years and four months. Mr Nsue Alene was formerly secretary-general of the Planning Ministry.

The trial following the July 17 coup attempt also saw a member of the country's parliament, Eugenio Abeso Mondu, condemned to death and executed forthwith.

ZAIRE

Central Committee Meeting in Closed Session

AB301549 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The 12th ordinary session of the MPR Central Committee entered its second day today. The deliberations are being held behind closed doors under the chairmanship of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic of Zaire. Certainly, the MPR Central Committee members would begin their deliberations with the first item on their agenda which is undoubtedly the country's economic, financial, and monetary situation. This important session of the Central Committee was declared open yesterday afternoon by the leader of Zaire's authentic revolution shortly after his return from his visit to Lome to express the support of the militants of the MPR to the friendly people of Togo, following the attempted coup of 24 Sep. [passage omitted]

BENIN

Kerekou Receives Togolese Interior Minister

AB302138 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] On 23 September 1986, that is, 1 week ago, a group of terrorists attacked the sister Republic of Togo. As soon as the attack was announced by the Togolese authorities, our country was one of the first to express support to the brotherly Togolese people. This demonstration of solidarity for our brothers has been greatly appreciated by the Togolese authorities, who today sent to President Kerekou a delegation led by Togolese Interior Minister Brother Kpotivi Tevi Djidjobe Lacle. Brother Lacle told newsmen that he was in the country to bring to the attention of the head of state the new elements resulting from the investigations conducted recently to help him have a precise idea of the situation prevailing now in Lome.

[Begin Lacle recording] The Togolese president deemed it important to send me here first to thank President Kerekou and, through him, the Beninese people for his prompt and fraternal gesture — that is, sending a delegation to President Eyadema and the Togolese people to show that Togo can count on Benin now that it is experiencing a serious situation. It is, therefore, important that the Togolese president should bring to the notice of President Kerekou the new information relating to the events of last week so that the Beninese authorities and their leader are informed about the situation prevailing in Togo. This is what we did this morning. President Kerekou talked to us for about 40 minutes as a responsible leader and as a brother, and we were happy. He also handed us a very encouraging message for his brother, General Eyadema. [end recording]

BURKINA FASO

Sankara, Six Ministers To Visit USSR 6-13 Oct

AB012140 Paris AFP in French 2121 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Ouagadougou, 1 Oct (AFP) — Burkinabe President Captain Thomas Sankara will pay an official visit to the USSR from 6 to 13 October at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, official sources announced in Ouagadougou on Wednesday. President Sankara will be accompanied by a 50-member strong delegation, among whom will be 6 ministers (higher education and scientific research, water resources, planning and popular development, information, commerce and people's supply), the same sources added. This will be Capt Thomas Sankara's first visit to the Soviet Union since he assumed power on 4 August 1983, it is recalled.

Soviet Envoy Discusses State of Relations

AB302248 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Soviet-Burkinabe relations are in top form now. It has been 20 years now since diplomatic relations were established between the two countries, but these relations never took a real turn until after 4 October 1983. Since then, in fact, the widening of common fields of cooperation as well as their intensification have been noted with great satisfaction in Moscow as well as in Ouagadougou. The proof is this constant policy to keep the people of the two states informed. Political contacts have been made on both sides. [passage omitted] The exchanges are going to grow, taking qualitative leaps, as it is confirmed to our reporter by the USSR ambassador in Burkina Faso, (Comrade Felix Blotz Danov):

[Begin (Danov) recording] In a short while, the most significant, the most important event in the development of relations between our two countries will take place, because it will be a question of contact at the highest level between Burkina Faso and the Soviet Union. I am sure that this visit, this contact, will give a new impetus to the development of relations between our two countries.

Thus far, many things have already been done in the area of cooperation, for example, in the area of the training of skilled manpower of Burkina Faso, through the award of scholarships to Burkinabe students in university institutions, by the sending of teachers and lecturers to the secondary schools and Ouagadougou University. Here in Burkina Faso, they are working both in Ouagadougou and in Bobo Dioulasso. In the field of health cooperation, we have already agreed with the Soviet side on the sending of 10 doctors this year. There is also contact in the sports field for example. Contacts have also been established in the fields of economy and trade.

Burkinabe delegations visited Moscow to take up contact with the commercial and economic bodies of the Soviet Union to discuss the problems of the development of trade relations. [passage omitted] [end recording]

GHANA

Paper on Togolese Allegations, Dependence on France

AB011515 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 1 Oct 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *People's Daily Graphic* comments on yesterday's official statement which dismissed as lies and sheer propaganda Togolese claims that Ghana and three other states have a hand in events that happened there a week ago. Under the heading, "Another Round of Blatant Lies," the paper says Togo as usual has made Ghana a whipping boy and has not spared her the usual calumny, tongue-lashing, and even physical manhandling of Ghanaian citizens who are lawfully resident there.

It notes that one can never be fooled for it is evident that in a bid to justify the French presence in Togo, conditions must be created to make it seem as if there is imminent external aggression against Togo which only a superpower can stop. The *Graphic* recalls an observation by the French daily newspaper, *Le Monde*, which emphatically said France has been misled into sending troops to Togo and that the world is gradually discerning the truth given the numerous contradictions in the Togolese claim.

The paper believes that the incident in Togo is the work of Togolese themselves and that the (?twist) which has been given the incident is the work of agents provocateurs, who have been tutored to cause a blood bath between Ghana and Togo, as well as between Togo, Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger in order to occasion the stay in Togo of French troops. For this reason, says the *Graphic*, it is not difficult to realize, for Togo stands out as a sore thumb among a number of West African countries which have embarked on a revolutionary path to bring social justice and true freedom to their peoples while Togo clings adamantly to the apron string of her ex-colonial master.

It says Ghana has her own problems to solve and will not pass the buck in the face of undaunting difficulties because that will not help her correct the process and it would do Togo a lot of good to copy Ghana instead of blaming her internal problems on Ghana. The *Graphic* urges Togo to stop harassing Ghanaian nationals in Togo. What's more, Ghana has shown abundant patience in the face of years of Togolese provocations and it should enter the thick heads of the Togolese that Ghanaians are peaceful people who want to live in harmony with their neighbors.

Envoy Denies Hundreds of Refugees at Lome Embassy

AB011459 Paris AFP in French 0903 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Lome, 1 Oct (AFP) — Ghana's charge d'affaires in Togo, Victor Dzisan, on Tuesday denied reports published in Accra that hundreds of Ghanaian residents who were manhandled have taken refuge at their country's embassy in Lome. The Ghanaian charge d'affaires, who was received by General Eyadema on Tuesday, upon his return from Accra, told AFP after the audience that eight of his countrymen — most of whom came from Nigeria and were en route to Accra — had taken refuge in their embassy at the start of last Wednesday's events, as the Togo-Ghana border was then closed.

The *Ghana News Agency* said on Tuesday 30 September in Accra, quoting diplomatic sources, that Ghanaians resident in Togo were being mistreated. Hundreds of Ghanaians reportedly fled their houses and took refuge at their country's embassy, the sources affirmed. Mr Dzisan also pointed out that President Eyadema had given him the assurance that Ghana nationals would not be manhandled in Togo. The Togolese head of state recalled the historical ties between the peoples of Ghana and Togo. He said the people of the two countries must forget the painful recent events, the Ghanaian diplomat concluded. The Togolese information minister, who also attended the audience, told AFP that in the aftermath of the attack by an armed commando unit on the Togolese capital on the night of 23-24 September, which led to the killing of 13 people, President Eyadema had called on his people not to nurse any retaliatory feelings or hatred toward Ghanaians living in Togo.

Angolan Delegation Arrives for Joint Session

AB011529 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] An 8-man Angolan delegation is in Accra to attend the third session of the Ghana-Angolan Joint Permanent Commission for Cooperation which opens at the Kwame Nkrumah Conference Center tomorrow. It is led by the minister for agriculture and a member of the Central Committee of the ruling MPLA, Mr Domingos Evaristo.

Speaking to newsmen on arrival today, Mr Evaristo said the purpose of the Angolan team in Ghana is to further strengthen the already cordial relations between the two countries. He hoped that the two sides would go into concrete discussions to identify areas in which both countries can find solutions to their economic, social, as well as political issues.

Mr Evaristo declared that it is the desire of the Angolan Government to cooperate with Ghana as a manifestation to promote South-South cooperation. He noted that there is much that Angola can draw on from Ghana's rich experiences in agriculture and manpower training. He said both countries can further cooperate in cultural and commercial fields.

Welcoming the delegation, Dr Don Arthur, who is the chairman of the state committee for economic cooperation, said political independence cannot be won if countries cannot liberate themselves economically. The last session of the joint commission was held in the Angolan capital, Luanda, 2 years ago.

MALI

Traore Says Habre, Goukouni To Meet in Bamako

AB301543 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 30 Sep 86

[Interview with President Moussa Traore by "a group of African and Western journalists who visited Mali from 15-25 September on the occasion of the country's 26th independence anniversary"]

[Excerpts] [Question] What do you think about the prospect of maintaining peace in the subregion after the Burkina-Mali conflict?

[Traore] The cease-fire came about when President Houphouet-Boigny telephoned me and said: "Moussa, you must stop." Thus, the problem had already been solved when the Nonaggression and Mutual Defense Pact Organization intervened. [passage omitted] This proves Mali's complete willingness to ensure a lasting peace in the subregion. We withdrew our troops without any conditions immediately after President Houphouet-Boigny's call. [passage omitted]

[Question] Does the description of the forthcoming congress of the Democratic Union of Malian People as historic mean that there will be a change of policy?

[Traore] The fact that I described the forthcoming congress as historic does not mean that the party is going to change its policy, which was reaffirmed by the National Council and the second ordinary congress; that is, building a state of national democracy to create an independent and planned national economy. This congress will approve the charter of national orientation and conduct of public life.

[Question] What are the prospects of settlement of the Chadian crisis after your efforts to establish a dialogue between Habre and Goukouni?

[Traore] Both of them have again agreed to hold a meeting, which will take place in Bamako, to find a solution to their differences. Their proposed meeting in Bamako is already a victory, especially because since their separation, Hissein Habre and Goukouni have never met anywhere. [passage omitted]

NIGERIA

Babangida Delivers Independence Day Address

AB011125 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0602 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Speech to the nation by President Ibrahim Babangida marking Nigeria's 26th independence anniversary -- live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow countrymen and women, today is the 26th anniversary of our country's independence. Like all others, this anniversary is an occasion for reviewing of our performance so far, for assessing how far we have made progress toward the realization of the hopes and dreams of independence, and what we must do to ensure a greater realization.

It is also an occasion for thanksgiving to God for our continued survival as a dynamic nation. As you all know, the Armed Forces came back into the government because of the grave and imminent dangers which faced the country. We came back with the determination to grapple with the problems of [word indistinct] management of the economy, social indiscipline, corruption, greed, and the loss of common national sense of direction. Many of these problems are unfortunately still with us. It is clear that the damage to our national life could not be repaired in a short time. However, the resolve of this administration to reverse the trends of the past and set a new course for the future remains unflinching. I cannot overemphasize our conviction that we have the men and women of vigilant ability to achieve our national objectives. The task before us on this anniversary is to rededicate ourselves to those objectives and to recognize those common characteristics which bind us as a nation marching together on the difficult road of economic, social, and political development.

But this is not a task for the government alone as farmers, workers, businessmen, teachers, doctors, civil servants, young and old, the challenge is to all of us to march forward together. I am aware that the general public is seriously distressed about the recent increase in the incidents of armed robberies and general insecurity, particularly in our towns and cities. The government is fully conscious of the great responsibility to ensure that all law-abiding citizens are free to go about their business without fear of their lives and property. Steps have been taken to provide the law enforcement agencies with the necessary equipment to tackle the problems effectively and expeditiously. We are no doubt already seeing some of the results of the operations which the police have recently launched against the menace of armed robbery. This administration is determined to ensure that the offensive is resolutely pursued and sustained. To this end, new arrangements are also being worked out for the reorganization and retraining of the police force in order to strengthen their capability in crime detection, prevention, and punishment. A deliberate effort is being made to shift the emphasis away from the narrow process of punishment to increasing effective investigation and the arrest, conviction, and punishment of criminals. I would like here to commend the services of the (?private) citizens who are increasingly coming forward to give information on the movements and activities of suspected criminals.

As an attack on the basic cause of crime, the government intends to complement the current police action with other positive measures designed to provide gainful employment. The current structural adjustment program embarked upon will help in generating greater employment opportunities and therefore provide further avenues along which citizens can channel their creative energies and stay out of trouble. I wish to assure you that we are determined to do all that is necessary to bring the [word indistinct] under control.

Fellow Nigerians, you will recall that a year ago, we had to declare a state of economic emergency. In my address to the nation last June I dealt at length with the economic situation and indicated some of the measures we undertake in our efforts to deal with it. As you all know, developments in the international oil market over the last 8 months resulted in a sharp decline in our foreign exchange earnings. These developments could not have come at a worse time, especially after we had rejected the IMF loan option and decided collectively to find solutions to our economic problems on our own volition and at our own pace. We remain committed to that spirit of national honor and self-reliance. Therefore this administration decided to embark on a structural adjustment program which is to (?condense) and produce effective and more lasting solutions to our basic economic problems.

The program includes measures to find a more realistic rate of the naira, reduce import dependence, make the economy less dependent and promote greater reliance on local raw materials for a healthier industrial development. I wish to stress that a key element of this program is the Second-Tier Foreign Exchange Market [SFEM] which commenced operation on the 29 of September 1986. Much has been said on the subject by a variety of interests since it was first mooted. Essentially, the intention is to allow the naira, which we now all agree is overvalued, to find its real value in relation to the major international currencies. The system will render various bureaucratic control like import licences unnecessary and assist a more rational allocation of our financial resources.

I wish here to emphasize some key advantages that we expect from the new system. First, it will reduce the nation's dependence on the import of food, fiber, materials, and consumer goods, and thereby redirect our production toward the use of local raw material.

Second, it will address the gross imbalance in urban-rural incomes and welfare. Agricultural exports will now command a higher naira value from the conversion of world market prices using the higher second-tier market [word indistinct] that would turn to boost naira value of agricultural exports and domestic

substitutes of imported food items, raise rural income, and encourage more farmers to expand agricultural production. The increase in agricultural production will also make available to our industries local raw materials and reduce their dependence on imported substitutes.

Third, the expected greater inflow of foreign resources as the exchange rate becomes more realistic will be used to finance the importation of essential capital goods, complementary industrial inputs, and spare parts. This will enable industry to increase the utilization of our enforced taxes and generate more employment since employers will increasingly be able to recall workers previously laid off. However, we must also be prepared for some less pleasant side effects that may result from the introduction of the second-tier market. There may be an initial rise in the price of import-based goods. Nevertheless, it is expected that the increase in production, which is likely to accompany the operation of the system, would reduce the tendency over a period of time, and prices will subsequently stabilize at a reasonable level. Imported consumer goods will cost more.

The essence of structural adjustment, if it is to have enduring benefits, is for the consumers, especially the urban (?elite), to adjust their consumption habits in favor of domestically produced goods and services and generally to concentrate on essentials rather than on luxuries.

Our collective efforts as a nation must focus on ways to ensure that the domestic economy will be able to respond to the economic opportunities in the production of import substitutes at prices that every consumer can afford. Again, the new system places a premium on the operational efficiency by all industrial and commercial establishments. The era of inefficient performance and easy profits will be over. The impression exists in certain segments of the general public that the government which rejected the IMF loan, is again bringing it in through the back door by the introduction of the SFEM. I would like to disabuse the minds of all Nigerians on this issue: We have not sought, we have not obtained, and we have no intention of obtaining any loan from the IMF. The economic measures that are being implemented now are those which we, on our own, have carefully evaluated and considered suitable. They are not based on any conditionality imposed by any foreign body. It must be at the same time recognized that Nigeria is a financial member of the IMF, and, like all other members of that body, can use the umbrella of that organization to cultivate favorable acceptance of its structural adjustment package or any other program by the international financial community. And I also wish to reaffirm that this administration will do all it can to ensure an adequate founding of the SFEM primarily through all its own resources and only secondarily through legitimate and honorable help from other sources, including foreign equity participation in companies quoted on the Nigerian stock exchange.

This administration has also stated its determination to find lasting solutions to the political and social problems facing the country. Since our independence in 1960, we have experimented with the parliamentary and presidential systems of government. It came that neither system has been able to deal adequately with some of our more (?soaring) political problems. As you know, our ability to achieve our goals in both economic and social (?spheres) depends, to a great extent, on the existence of a viable political system which will guarantee stability. This is why we attach greater importance to finding a new system which can provide this kind of political environment.

The nationwide debate on this subject has just ended. From all indications, the response and contributions of the generality of the people have been very encouraging. The Political Bureau is expected soon to submit its report with recommendations on the future political course for the nation. We will study the report and its recommendations carefully and thereafter announce a comprehensive political program for the return to civil rule.

Much has been done by this administration toward achieving the objectives of national defense [words indistinct] with our dynamic foreign policy and that of maintaining the officers and men in a state of constant operational and combat readiness.

Efforts have been stepped up to complete many of the advanced on-going projects relating to the welfare of our soldiers such as the construction of barracks and officers' quarters and the provision of drugs and equipment for the military hospitals. There has also been substantial improvement in the training of military personnel. In pursuit of our policy of self-sufficiency, the Defense Industries Corporation has made appreciable progress in its effort to produce ammunition for the use of our Armed Forces.

In fulfillment of the aim of this administration to ensure a dynamic and African-centered foreign policy, we have vigorously pursued various activities aimed at restoring balance, credibility, clarity, and consistency in Nigeria's foreign policy. Consistent with our policy, we have reopened our borders and thus removed a major irritant in relations with our neighbors. We believe that this action has restored Nigeria's relationship with our neighbors — one of close consultation, mutual trust, and friendship. Similarly, our belief in the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, as an important vehicle for subregional integration and development was demonstrated by our hosting of the 13th ECOWAS summit in Abuja. In addition, we have allocated land in Abuja and pledged 5 million naira to that organization to enable it to construct its permanent headquarters. In appreciation of our commitment to the community, Nigeria was reelected as the chairman for the second term. This unprecedented demonstration of trust bestowed on us a heavier responsibility to strive harder to achieve the objectives of ECOWAS.

At the beginning of this year, I had the pleasure to open the 46th ordinary session of the Coordinating Committee of the OAU for the Liberation of Africa which we hosted in Lagos. In the wake of the criminal attack by the South African defense forces on the Frontline States of Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana, we dispatched a special envoy to reiterate our commitment to the liberation struggle. In addition, we gave a million [monetary unit not specified] financial assistance to these countries. Consistent with our declared position on southern Africa, we proposed at the just-concluded eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare the establishment of a solidarity fund for southern Africa and the creation of a strategic stockpile of relief food for the Frontline States. These proposals were in anticipation of the negative effect on these states of the imposition of sanctions by the international community against apartheid South Africa. We

are glad that these two proposals were adopted by the summit. We shall continue the twin struggle for the independence of Namibia and the eradication of apartheid until victory is won.

Fellow Nigerians, you are aware of the bad image projected for this country outside our borders, especially by some of our citizens visiting other countries. By our behavior in this country, we have eroded the credibility of the average Nigerian as well as that of the state. I appeal to you individually and collectively to rebuild our image abroad. We must create an image of our country which (?permits some) pride as Nigerians. Government believes that your undoubted sense of pride and patriotism will enable us to reverse the current unfavorable image. I am sure, therefore, that government will not be forced to impose corrective measures in order to project the image of the nation both at home and abroad.

Government is fully aware of the financial difficulties which most of us have faced because of the hard economic conditions and it appreciates the support and the sacrifice. We must be ready and willing to make more sacrifices if the situation so demands in order to restructure the economy and find lasting solutions to our problems. When the time is appropriate to review or relax any of the stringent economic measures imposed, we will not hesitate to do so.

In this regard, I am glad to announce that the economic recovery fund deductions which have already been made over the past year from the wages and salaries of employees earning 3,500 naira and below will be refunded to them in full before the end of the year. In addition, further deductions in respect of all categories of employees and pensioners will stop from today.

Furthermore, government policy favoring the periodic review of fringe benefits to all categories of workers subject to the approval of the minister of employment, labor, and productivity remains unaltered.

In order to assist our workers, beside the inflation and the hardship caused by a long [words indistinct] which is characteristic of our economy, the government will give every active support to workers' consumer cooperatives. In this regard, the government accordingly directs that all employers of labor are enjoined and authorized to encourage and assist workers' cooperative societies by deducting agreed and approved contributions from the wages and salaries of workers and by paying such contributions over to the cooperative societies promptly, provided that such societies are duly registered under the cooperative law. Manufacturers are equally enjoined and authorized to sell consumer products directly to consumer cooperatives duly registered under the law provided they have the support of the registrar of cooperatives.

The government has reconsidered the closure of the University of Ife and the Kaduna Polytechnic which resulted from the recent unfortunate events in our universities and other tertiary institutions. Accordingly, the government will soon allow the institutions to reopen. However, university students and teachers and indeed the whole society have to realize that the cause of education and of national development is not promoted by violent and destructive process nor excessive reaction to objectionable measures. We must all exercise due restraint in all our undertakings and do nothing that could tarnish the image or slow down our progress as a nation. We must not dissipate our national resources on futile confrontations.

Fellow countrymen and women, today we face several challenges: to work for political stability and peace in order to pursue our economic development plans to [word indistinct], to sustain our efforts with courage and confidence that we are the architects of our own situation, to carry through and implement effectively our program of recovery. We face the challenge of increasing food and agricultural production, of creating employment in all sectors, and bringing down inflation by greater self-discipline, hard work, and partership between government and all sections of our people. We face the challenge to sustain our faith in social justice for all our people so that when injustices are encountered in our society, we will confront them with determination together as one people.

Given the complex nature of the society, this government will always seek to act impartially and in the best interest of the nation. I wish to remind all our citizens of our motto: unity and faith. And in the face of defeatist forces and the cynicism of those who would be happy to see us fail, I appeal to all our people to maintain their faith in our national unity. We have sustained already 1 year of economic stringency and sacrifice. On behalf of this administration, I sincerely thank all our citizens. The challenge of the present economic structural adjustment is to see it through until the tight times (?are over) and we begin to see our efforts bearing fruit. To do this, we must put together all sections of the nation in faith and tolerance, courage and endurance until the dawn of political stability and progess, economic recovery, and social justice.

Fellow Nigerians, there comes a time when a people must put aside all other considerations and do what needs to be done to ensure the political and economic survival and restore the dynamism of their nation. This is such a time. I have no doubt that together with our faith in God and confidence in ourselves, and the determination to succeed, this nation will overcome its present challenges and stand again, proud to be herself. Let us avoid any faintness of the heart and let us rededicate ourselves to the struggle.

I thank all and wish you a happy 26th anniversary. Long live the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

TOGO

French Envoy Meets Eyadema, Speaks to Press

AB301705 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Before leaving the presidential palace on foot at midday today for the RIT [Togolese Joint-Service Regiment] Camp, the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, granted an audience to His Excellency Georges-Marie Chenu, the French ambassador in Togo. The French diplomat delivered a verbal message from his country's government to President Eyadema.

At the end of the audience, the French ambassador in Togo spoke to the press.

[Begin Chenu recording] The audience that the head of state granted me this morning was connected with the events which everyone knows about. I came to contact the head of state to tell him that the French Government was particularly conscious of the fact that by providing the aid requested of it, it was doing nothing other than fulfilling a pledge made long in advance, which consists of helping countries that are friends of France as soon as these countries call for French help.

I found General Eyadema full of vitality. Such a degree of vitality as surprised me, considering that he has been through very trying nights. He presented to me the gist of the situation, a presentation which I found to be lucid and realistic. I found that he was pained by the fact that during these painful events, some civilians who were going about their normal activities fell as victims to terrorists who were trying to create disturbances among the people who were trying to create a climate of agitation. And I sensed in the head of state profound pain that people should attempt to destroy this climate of peace, calm, understanding, which has so long prevailed in Lome, since he came to power.

The discussions we had naturally concerned the recent events, the presence of the French contingent, which is in reserve, given that the situation has been totally mastered by the Togolese security forces: the Army, the gendarmerie, and the police. The French contingent is there simply so that if ever a fresh attempt were to arise, and if the Togolese Government felt that it needed support, it could help to counter the new attack. Happily, that is not the case.

Moreover, it is observed that it is not only the French who came in response to the call of the Togolese Government. It is noticed that there are also some African forces. And I see in the presence of a French contingent and a Zairian contingent side by side, a spontaneous solidarity. For there had not been — as far as I know, and as is well known — any previous agreement between Paris and Kinshasa. There was a spontaneous reaction of two friendly governments who are friends of Togo, who, seeing that there were certain difficulties, immediately put themselves at the disposal of the Togolese Government to help at this time, knowing very well, though, that the Togolese Government had its own means, and was capable of handling the situation. But we were bent on showing the international public that an agreement signed with France is a living agreement, and not a rag of paper as international agreements are sometimes referred to, and that for us, signing an agreement with Togo means signing an agreement with a friendly country, and that from the moment this friendly country encounters difficulties, it is completely normal, it is even obvious that we will be present there, and I believe that the response time to the request by the head of state was very quick. I believe it was within some hours. There is in these short hours, a manifestation of this desire and deep willingness of the French authorities to be at the side of the Togolese any time that the Togolese happen to be in difficutly. [end recording]

Four Suspects in 1985 Bombings Released

AB301820 Paris AFP in English 1658 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Lome, Sept 30 (AFP) — Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema was mobbed by an enthusiastic crowd Tuesday when he took the unusual step of walking through the centre of Lome.

The gesture was apparently to show he was still in full command (?after) the unsuccesful attempt to overthrow him by a group of armed men a week ago.

Meanwhile, officials announced the release of four men being held on suspicion of involvement in a number of bomb attacks in Lome in 1985, following the confessions of three of the captured attackers.

Also Tuesday, senior government officials left Togo for Ivory Coast, Benin, and Niger, fellow members with Togo of the Entente Council grouping. Gen. Eyadema said Monday he wanted a meeting of the council to discuss the coup attempt. [passage omitted]

Gen. Eyadema walked Tuesday more than four kilometres (2 miles) from the presidential palace to the military camp where he usually lives, and which came under attack last week. Eyewitnesses said he was surrounded by an enthusiastic crowd which swept aside his bodyguard to touch him and shake his hand.

Lome is still under curfew, but has otherwise returned to normal, though an official communique warned the populace against listening to rumours.

The 150 French and 50 Zairian paratroops sent by their respective governments to bolster Gen. Eyadema have not been in evidence. [passage omitted]

Curfew Relaxed, Runs From 2200 to 0600

AB011257 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Life has returned to normal in Lome. As a result, the curfew has been relaxed. From now on, it will run from 2200 to 0600. I repeat, the curfew now goes from 2200 to 0600.

Lacle on Ghana, Burkina Faso 'Collusion' in Attack

NC021451 Paris AFP in English 1109 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Lome, Oct 2 (AFP) — The military authorities of neighbouring Ghana and Burkina Faso supported last week's attempt here to topple President Gnassingbe Eyadema, Togolese Interior Minister Kpotivi Lacle charged on Thursday.

It was the most direct accusation yet of high-level involvement of Accra and Ouagadougou in the attack on President Eyadema's residence, which was repulsed with the loss of 16 lives.

The statements of those captured, along with their weapons, vehicles, and a number of documents were ample evidence "of

the collusion of certain Ghanaian and Burkinabe officials in the attempt to destabilize Togo," Mr. Lacle said.

Those who felt they were accused should come to Lome and see for themselves, he added in a statement.

"The arrested terrorists have declared that they were recruited in Ghana, and trained in that country and in Burkina Faso with the support of the military authorities of those two states," Mr Lacle said.

"Those arrested are prepared to go to the countries where they were recruited, to indicate the places where they received their training and provide the authorities of those states with the proof."

Both Ghana and Burkina Faso, which have closely allied leftist military leaders, have denied any involvement in the attack on the conservative Eyadema regime.

Mr. Lacle was replying to charges from Accra that Togo was fabricating the evidence against Ghana, notably by torturing the captives into saying they were trained over the border.

The Ghanaian charge d'affaires in Lome, along with the Togolese Government, has said the torture allegations broadcast on Ghanaian radio and in the country's press were not true.

Meanwhile the United States has sent five experts to help the Togolese Army fight "terrorism." They were presented to Gen. Eyadema Wednesday by the U.S. charge d'affaires here. [passage omitted]

French Troops in Lome To Return to Gabon 5 Oct

AB021228 Paris AFP in French 1217 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, 2 Oct (AFP) — The French Government has decided to repatriate to Libreville on 5 October the 150-man paratrooper company sent to Lome in the wake of the coup attempt last week, Denis Baudoin, spokesman for the prime minister, announced today. The four Jaguar planes which have been in Togo since 26 September, will leave for Bangui on 8 October, he added.

Mr Baudoin specified that the decision "was made by the Ministry of Defense and approved by the government," because "calm has returned to Togo."

A company of paratroopers, usually based in Libreville and belonging to the 11th Division, had been sent to Lome in the night of 25 and 26 September, after President Gnassingbe Eyadema requested in the wake of the coup attempt in the night of 23 and 24 September that President Mitterrand implement the defense accords linking France and Togo since 1963.

After informing Prime Minister Chirac, Francois Mitterrand decided to implement the accords, and the Ministry of Defense sent paratroopers from Libreville and four Jaguar planes from Bangui. The latter have been on patrol operations over Lome since 26 September at noon.

ANGOLA

Savimbi Comments on Military, Political Situation

MB011505 Johannesburg O SECULO in Portuguese 29 Sep p 17

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] The sixth UNITA congress was held recently at Jamba, southeast of Angola, and was attended by 2,000 delegates from the 16 Angolan provinces.

One of the main items on the agenda was the debate on UNITA's policy for the postwar period. At the end of the congress, UNITA President Dr Jonas Savimbi, speaking to newsmen, said:

The will of the Angolan people always is to find an understanding among all Angolan fighting forces. This is what we explained very carefully to all delegates at the sixth congress because there is a need to outline a peace policy. This is what we did; and we would like the MPLA to answer us publicly, because our contacts have not been official.

Our peace policy has three points: First, the MPLA must make an official statement accepting and admitting the need to negotiate with UNITA; second, soon after that statement we could start negotiations, during which we would study how to withdraw all foreign troops from Angola; and third, while negotiations are taking place, the nationalist MPLA and UNITA forces would maintain their positions in the field.

Finally, the negotiations should lead to the formation of a government of national unity; to the formation of a national army; and to the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Angolan soil to create a favorable atmosphere in which free elections could be held in Angola to determine the political strength of our movements.

The MPLA, continued Savimbi, states that UNITA is in a position of weakness and that, unable to win a military victory in Angola, it is trying to negotiate an end to the conflict.

Jonas Savimbi thinks that the opposite is true:

"The MPLA is the one that is showing signs of weakness. First, its spokesmen announced in African and European capitals that a final offensive would be launched. This offensive never materialized. The MPLA spent large amounts of money buying sophisticated planes and tanks to destroy UNITA, but it could not achieve this. After the success of our trip to the United States, the MPLA publicly vowed not to talk with the U.S. Government again and uttered words against the Reagan administration that we shall not repeat. Now, it is the MPLA that says it wants to talk with the United States. Now it is the MPLA that has no preconditions, even if the United States continues to help UNITA. Now it is the MPLA that wants to talk with UNITA and says it is prepared to re-examine the plan for the withdrawal of the Cuban troops. Well, is it or is it not UNITA which is in a position of strength? In answer to this question we mention the 24 aircraft that we shot down in 1 and 1/2 months. We are the ones who are in a good, strong position. It is the MPLA which is in a position of weakness.

"Last year, the MPLA not only used the Air Force as a whole, but also the tanks and the advice of Soviet military experts. This year, the MPLA continued to use Soviets, Cubans, and tanks, but its Air Force lost its aggressiveness because we have neutralized it. Maybe the Soviets could replace the planes quickly but pilots cannot be replaced that easily. Also, the pilots now are afraid to fly low in our areas.

"Many MPLA tanks were also destroyed. People ask us who gave us the means to fight off the MPLA planes. I think that this does not matter. What matters is that we possess these means and that we feel more at ease than last year."

Speaking to the Portuguese service of Radio South Africa, which was present in Jamba, Jonas Savimbi said:

"I know that many Angolans in Angola and abroad listen to the Voice of South Africa. My message to the Angolans is: The Angolans should not continue to accept being gagged, unable to express their own suffering and disapproval about the presence of Cubans in Angola. I also want to thank the Angolan Catholic Church, which has appealed publicly for peace among Angolans, and for reconciliation, and has criticized the presence of foreign troops on Angolan soil. Other Angolans, individually or as a whole, should appeal for peace. Peace should be reflected in the Angolan flag, a deep expression of the Angolan people, because only through peace can Angola fulfill its role as a nation.

The MPLA has always prepared military offensives to destroy UNITA in order to become the sole representative of the Angolan people. But just because you have more tanks, more mercenaries, more tanks, you are not representative of the Angolan people. The only representative of the Angola people is the one who is elected; and this right only belongs to the Angolan people.

The first duty of a people is first to work for peace and later to elect its representatives.

This MPLA offensive, stressed Savimbi, which was announced as the final one, has failed. What are we going to do next year?

Must we wait for another offensive, which is sure to fail? No. The Angolans must unite behind an ideal of peace. We should discourage the use of weapons and begin to talk. We, on the UNITA side, are ready to do this now."

The UNITA president then turned to his movement's relations with South Africa: "Our congress sought to discuss everything, including UNITA's problems, its internal problems, administrative and political organization problems, UNITA's military restructuring, our diplomacy and information, and relations with neighboring and other countries. Within this framework, we also discussed relations with South Africa and concluded that they are useful for our struggle.

Jonas Savimbi stressed that the congress was emphatic in its communique: UNITA does not support any political system based on skin color. That is why we vehemently desire the end of

apartheid. At the same time, we must express our concern that the Western powers are not watching their interests by letting South Africa become a Soviet bastion, which would have very serious consequences for southern Africa.

Regarding the Frontline States' desire to hold talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in southern Africa, Jonas Savimbi said: "We are not in the position to speak on behalf of the U.S. Government. The Reagan administration will know how to handle this issue. We would only like to note the insolence of those who insulted President Reagan a few months ago and now want to hold talks with him. We believe that they should not place demands on the U.S. Administration, from whom they request loans and food aid. It is not realistic, either, to invite President Reagan to visit southern Africa and, even more seriously, Luanda, where there is no security and diplomats cannot travel beyond 30 km.

I believe that if the desire of the so-called Frontline States is really to meet President Reagan then they should do it by diplomatic means rather than through the press. With the exception of Luanda, all of them have diplomatic ties with Washington. I believe that it is Luanda that is pushing the other Frontline States toward serious diplomatic errors.

In any event, whether there are talks between President Reagan and the Frontline States or not, we trust that the U.S. Administration wants the Cubans out of Angola so that southern Africa's problems may be peacefully resolved," Jonas Savimbi concluded.

President Dos Santos Visits Bulgaria

For reportage on the visit of President dos Santos to Bulgaria, see the Bulgarian section of the 2 October Eastern Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

BOTSWANA

Kaunda Comments on Sanctions; Delegation Departs

MB011434 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] The Zambian president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has praised Botswana for what he called a well-organized celebration of the country's 20th anniversary of independence. He was addressing a press conference this morning at the Gaborone Sun. Dr Kaunda said the manner in which the celebrations were organized was a demonstration of the fact that Botswana was on the march through its foresighted leadership. He stated that in this troubled world it was a good thing to have a peaceful neighbor.

The Zambian leader, who is also chairman of the Frontline States group, said the southern African states were extremely able and committed people who always spoke with one voice. Dr Kaunda pointed out that the Frontline States were honest in that they always frankly spelled out things they could do and those they could not. He had been asked how the Frontline States expected the Western bloc to impose sanctions against South Africa when the Frontline States were not united in calling for mandatory sanctions against the white regime. Dr Kaunda also said that the Frontline States would feel betrayed should the United States Congress reverse its support for sanctions against South Africa. He dismissed claims that sanctions would hurt blacks and the Frontline States more as statements by people who wanted to shirk their responsibility. President Kaunda said the Frontline States were prepared to suffer sanctions rather than lose thousands of lives.

Dr Kaunda, who was on a 5-day state visit to Botswana and also to attend the country's 20th independence celebrations, left Botswana this morning together with other invited guests. Also leaving today were President Samora Machel of Mozambique; the former Tanzanian head of state, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere; the Soviet vice premier, Mr (?Pallayev); and the Zimbabwean president, the Reverend Canaan Banana.

Others who would be leaving are the Indian vice president, Mr Venkataraman; the Chinese premier, Mr Li Peng; the representative of the Angolan Politburo, Mr Antonio Maria Tonha; the Duke of Kent, who represented Great Britain at the celebration; amd Miss Maureen Reagan, the daughter of President Reagan of the United States. There are also representatives from Algeria, Malawi, and Kenya. The celebrations end today with a music festival at the national stadium.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Returns Home From Botswana Visit

MB011602 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] President Samora Machel returned to Maputo this afternoon from Botswana where he took part in the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of Botswana's independence. On his arrival at Maputo International Airport, President Machel was received by Prime Minister Mario Machungo and by members of the People's Assembly Standing Commission and Council of Ministers.

President Samora Machel met with his Botswana counterpart, Quett Masire, today. The two sides discussed the activities of the SADCC, of which the two countries are members, and the recent frontline meeting with Malawian President Kamuzu Banda. During the meeting, President Samora Machel presented a Mozambican sculpture, stating that the independence of Botswana also amounts to an act of cultural liberation. The Mozambican president also held an informal meeting with Julius Nyerere, chairman of the Tanzanian Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Says U.S. Grain Purchases Could Be Cut

MB020446 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2339 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 1 SAPA — South Africa would prohibit purchases of grain from the United States and cut supplies of this

product to all southern African countries if President Ronald Reagan's veto of sanctions legislation was not upheld, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha said tonight.

He announced this in a statement in Pretoria saying that he had consulted with the minister of agricultural economics and marketing, Mr Greyling Wentzel, and spoken personally to a number of U.S. senators.

This included Senator Ed Zorinsky (a Democrat from the grain producing State of Nebraska).

"I informed them that if the Senate should reverse President Reagan's veto and legalised the ban on the export of South African agricultural products in terms of legislation passed by the U.S. Congress, then South Africa would purchase no grain from the U.S."

Mr Botha said he had stated categorically this was "no threat" but would be the logical consequences of the adoption of the legislation and the rejection of President Reagan's veto.

He had added that farmers in South Africa and the U.S. understood each other and accepted that South Africa "would very much wish to import more grain from the U.S."

"But if South African farmers can no longer sell their products on the U.S. market the South African Government will have no choice but to prohibit the pruchase of American grain."

This would be "regrettable" because U.S. grain was of the highest quality in the world.

Mr Botha had made it clear in his conversations with U.S. senators that if the sanctions legislation should be adopted "the South African transport system, which serves all the countries of southern Africa, will transport no American grain to these countries.

"It would therefore not only be South Africa which would not buy any grain from the U.S. ... all its neighbours which are dependent on the South African transport system will also no longer be able to purchase grain from the U.S."

Mr Botha had stressed to senators that the legislation would have "catastrophic consequences for more than 60 million people."

He had invited Senator Zorinsky personally to visit South Africa to establish the facts for himself and to consider carefully before compromising himself on the question of the legislation and President Reagan's veto.

The legislation passed recently by the Senate contains 23 sanctions measures against South Africa, which includes the ban on imports of agricultural products from South Africa.

Mr Botha said at a press conference in Pretoria last week, where he anticipated President Reagan's veto, that although many of the sanctions measures were already in existence, practically the agricultural ban would hit thousands of farm labourers, particularly from the black community.

Mr Botha also said at the press conference that if the sanctions bill became inevitable South Africa was prepared to accept the challenge.

He had reiterated his government's standpoint that it was not in favour of counter sanctions or boycotts as a retaliatory measure to similar actions against the Republic, but said appropriate steps would of necessity have to be taken.

He declined to respond to a reporter's question at the press conference on what specific counter measures the government would take if the U.S. sanctions bill became reality.

Police Kill 2 ANC Suspects in Natal Shootout

MB011418 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1413 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 1 SAPA — Two foreign-trained suspected ANC terrorists were fatally wounded in a shootout with members of the SA Police in northern Natal yesterday, the Directorate of Public Relations of the SAP in Pretoria said today.

A white member of the police was slightly wounded in his right thigh. He was admitted to hospital, the directorate said in a statement to SAPA.

AK rifles and ammunition were seized.

The shootout took place after an attack, with automatic rifles of Russian origin, on a kraal in the Umbombo District, northern Natal, on Monday. No-one was injured in this attack. A follow-up operation was commenced yesterday morning that led to the shoot-out.

Talks With Transkei on Ciskei Dispute Begin

MB011148 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Talks between the South African and Transkeian Governments have started in the prime minister's office in Umtata today to try and solve the impasse between the Ciskei and Transkei Governments over the abduction of Major General Kwane Sebe.

Transkei To Charge Two Ciskeians

MB011431 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1426 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Umtata Oct 1 SAPA — Two Ciskeians being held in a Transkei jail would be charged with abducting the former Ciskeian minister of transport, Chief Namba Sebe, the prime minister, Chief George Matanzima, said today.

Sources here speculated that the two were the son of Ciskeian President Lennox Sebe, Major-General Kwane Sebe, who is also head of the Ciskeian security forces, and his second-in-command, Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya.

The two men were abducted in the early hours of last Friday at Bisho, moments after the escape of the former chief of the Ciskeian combined forces, Mr Charles Sebe, from the Middeldrift maximum security prison, where he was serving a 12 year sentence for inciting police and plotting to release a prisoner by force.

Chief Matanzima addressed a hastily arranged news conference after talks with a South African delegation led by the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ron Miller, over tensions between Transkei and Ciskei.

Chief Matanzima said he could not name the two jailed Ciskeians and did not know them "from Adam."

The prime minister said the two men would be charged for allegedly trying to abduct Chief Sebe, who fled to Transkei, skipping bail, after he was held on corruption charges while he was the minister of transport in Ciskei.

Chief Matanzima added that he had given the South African delegation a confidential message after the hour-long talks to the Ciskeian Government.

As far as he knew, Transkeian police had not seen Mr Charles Sebe and he referred further questions to the Transkeian security police. The head of the security police, General Leonard Kawe, said he could not comment. Meanwhile, Mr R. Darrol, the press attache to Mr Miller, said no statement would be released after the Umtata talks. Mr Darrol said he could not be sure whether the South African delegation was going on to Ciskei today. He doubted that there would be any fresh talks on the matter between Transkei and South Africa.

Further on Talks

MB011854 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1813 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Umtata Oct 1 SAPA — The Transkei prime minister, Chief George Matanzima, said there had been no outcome following talks today with a South African Government delegation on his country's conflict with Ciskei.

Speaking after the meeting which was held behind closed doors with the deputy foreign affairs minister, Mr Ron Miller, Chief Matanzima said discussions would proceed and much would depend on what transpired "after South Africa has passed our message on to Ciskei."

"It is up to Ciskei to decide what to do next."

Earlier a spokesman for Mr Miller, Mr R. Darroll, said nothing firm had been arrived at. The South African and Transkeian groups could not finalise anything as it all depended on how the Ciskei Government would react to Transkei's message. Mr Darrol could not say whether future discussions would take place as his government was acting only as a mediator and could not dictate what should happen.

Chief Matanzima said his government was not worried about accusations by the Ciskei Government that Transkei was trying to force amalgamation. He said his views on amalgamation — which he favours — were well-known.

Regarding the two abducted officers of the Ciskei police, General Khwane Sebe and Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, the prime minister said "those two are in our jails" waiting to appear on charges of attempting to kidnap the former Ciskei transport minister, Mr Namba Sebe, who fled to Transkei in July 1984.

He said there were others who were being sought by Transkei police to appear with the two officers on kidnapping charges.

Chief Matanzima evaded queries on how and when the two officers had been arrested and put into custody. He said he was not a policeman and could not reply to such questions.

Regarding Charles Sebe, who was "sprung" by unknown people from a maximum security cell in the Middeldrift Prison, Chief Mantanzima said he did not know anything about the whereabouts of the former head of the Ciskei security forces.

Stayaways Reported on Day of Mourning

MB011110 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1054 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 1, SAPA — More than 250,000 mine workers throughout the country had responded to the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] call to mourn the 177 miners who died in the Kinross disaster two weeks ago, a NUM spokesman said today.

Mr Marcel Golding said mine workers from the Orange Free State, Witbank, Carletonville, Kimberley and Phalaborwa did not report for duty this morning.

The stayaway affects industry as well as mines. Congress of South African Trade Union [COSATU] affiliates are to hold one to two hour commemorative services at midday. Major mining houses reported stayaways of between 50 to 80 per cent of their national workforce.

A spokesman for Anglo American Corporation gold mines said 150,000 of 180,000 employees did not arrive for work this morning. The rest opted for the Chamber of Mines offer of five minutes silence at midday. He said those who stayed away would forfeit a day's pay.

A "significant" number of coal miners did not report for work at seven of 13 Anglo American coal mines.

A gold fields spokesman said their gold mines had full attendance but all 350 employees on a small colliery at Witbank stayed away.

Gencor, the owners of the Kinross gold mine, said 70 per cent of their 97,000 gold miners and 50 per cent of their coal miners "availed themselves of the offer" to take the day off as leave.

"Those who have chosen to work ... will observe a five minute silence at midday," a spokeswoman said.

Anglo Vaal reported "no abnormal absenteeism" while East Rand Proprietary Mines had a three per cent stayaway of their approximately 85,000 workers. The two affected mines are in Witbank.

All the mining houses said their mines were quiet and that no incidents had occurred.

However, Mr Golding said mine workers at Vaal Reefs No. 9 shaft were attacked by mine security when they tried to join the stayaway. At Witbank, a union official, Mr D. Jonas, and two stewards were detained early this morning, he said.

The incidents have not yet been confirmed.

Services are being held at various mines and telegrams of sympathy for the families from church and political organisations have been sent to the NUM.

"This worker action is unparalleled in South African labour history and demonstrates the importance of worker safety at the work place," Mr Golding said.

Miner Work Stayaways Cost Industry R8 Million
MB011833 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1749 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 1, SAPA — About 325,000 miners stayed away from work today in what the general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM], Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, said was the biggest industrial stoppage ever in South Africa. Mr Ramaphosa also claimed at a Johannesburg news conference this evening that up to 275,000 workers outside the mining industry also commemorated the death of 177 miners at the Kinross gold mine near Secuda in the eastern Transvaal.

The stoppage affected gold, coal, diamond, chrome and other base metal mines. Hardest hit were Anglo American gold mines and mines belonging to Gencor, the owner of Kinross.

Although the mining houses reported no incidents during the stay away, Mr Ramaphosa said he was "horrified in spite of the peaceful observance that the (mine) police interfered." He said workers singing in the hostels at No 9 shaft at Vaal Reef were teargassed by mine security. "Some were injured but I'm not sure of the exact number."

Anglo American, owner of Vaal Reef, said mine security had dispersed a group of intimidators who were preventing workers from reporting for duty.

Mr Ramaphosa alleged that at Welkom 152 workers were arrested while proceeding to the NUM union office to attend a service. A spokesman for police Public Relations Division confirmed there was a march involving about 150 workers. He said the march was "turned back" but could not confirm any arrests.

A NUM official and seven others were also allegedly arrested during a service at Witbank. This could not be officially confirmed.

Mr Ramaphosa said one worker was seriously injured during a service at the Winkelhaak mine when "Gencor mine management sent in the (mine) police to teargas the workers." Mr Harry Hill, spokesman for Gencor, said mine security used teargas to disperse an "illegal meeting" at the Winkelhaak mine after numerous requests had been made for the workers to disperse.

Mr Ramaphosa said services were held at all mines "where the union has a strong presence."

"A number of other workers who are not members of the union joined in the commemoration." Sasol plant workers started work at 9am instead of 6am after a three hour service, he said. "In Port Elizabeth (and) East London workers stopped work for between one and three hours."

In solidarity with the NUM, the Congress of South African Trade Unions called on its affiliates to stage a midday stoppage. COSATU secretary general, Mr Jay Naidoo, said "extensive action" was reported in the metal, retail, food and chemical industries. "In the Witwatersrand area more than half of the COSATU members took some kind of action."

Preliminary results from a survey conducted by the Labour Monitoring Group [LMG] indicated that 41 per cent of workers in COSATU-organized factories in the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] area took some kind of action."

In the retail industry, one large chain said 16 of 30 stores commemorated the event, the LMG spokesman said. COSATU told the LMG that 50 per cent of their members in the Uitenhage area stopped work during the day.

Mr Naidoo said there was "considerable action in the Kempton Park and Springs area as well as in Natal and the eastern Cape."

According to the LMG, protest in the economic sectors outside of the mining indsutry took the form of stoppages lasting from five minutes to three hours.

Few incidents were reported in the townships. PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] said bus services were normal in the Johannesburg and Vaal area.

The day of mourning appeared to have been confined to industrial workers who belong to COSATU, the LMG said.

Silence reigned at midday today as all mining houses heeded a Chamber of Mines request for five minutes silence to mark the official day of mourning. Gencor held a short prayer service which was attended by about 35 members of the company's senior management.

The University of the Witwatersrand officially observed a minute silence at noon. Lecturers were asked by the university administration to interrupt their lectures. At the Universities of Cape Town and the Western Cape memorial services were also

held at midday.

The stayaway cost the mines at least R8 million in lost profits, a spokesman for the LMG said. The stoppage was the biggest ever in the mining industry. In 1984 70,000 workers downed tools in a legal strike over wage claims. In 1985 a similar stoppage involved 30-40,000 workers, the LMG said.

"Kinross and today's stoppages mark a further stage in the growing confrontation on the mines over health and safety issues... COSATU has also indicated that its affiliates will treat health and safety as a priority issue in all sectors of the economy."

Papers Welcome, Criticize New U.S. Ambassador

MB020859 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0856 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 2 SAPA — Two Johannesburg morning newspapers — the *Sowetan* and *The Citizen* — have criticised the nomination of a black career diplomat , Mr Edward Perkins, as America's ambassador to Pretoria, while *Business Day* has welcomed it.

In an editorial today, the *Sowetan* said that if the appointment had come at another time and under different circumstances, "it would not have raised any eyebrows. His appointment comes when the call for sanctions has reached a crescendo in America."

The Citizen said in its editorial today that the fact that Mr Perkins was specifically chosen because he is black was "objectionable, since it suggests that the Reagan administration intends to make a political statement via the colour of his skin."

Business Day said the appointment was unlikely to win over South African blacks. Nor did it appear to have made a lot of impact on the sanctions debate in Congress. But the newspaper said it welcomed the nomination.

The *Sowetan* said: "As the clamour was rising, the U.S. President, Mr Ronald Reagan, started looking around for a black to replace Mr Herman Nickel in Pretoria. In the search a few blacks were approached with the offer to take the position."

Mr Reagan could have decided on a black ambassador for one of three reasons, said the *Sowetan*: He might have hoped to improve the image of America among South African blacks; or to convince the pro-sanctions lobby in America that it was a "strong anti-apartheid statement" or because he believed the appointment of a black ambassador to a white government "goes so much against the grain that the hosts will see it as an anti-apartheid statement."

The *Sowetan* said: "We believe that Mr Perkins should have refused to take the job. He was not chosen on merit, but because he was black.

"If that is not apartheid, we do not know what apartheid is.

"If Mr Reagan was hoping to impress black South Africans, then he has very little respect for our intelligence.

"Americans themselves will tell Mr Reagan what they think of his attempt to pull the wool over their eyes."

The Citizen said choosing an ambassador on the basis of his pigmentation opened the way for all sorts of appointments in the U.S. foreign service.

"One might expect that when the U.S. sends ambassadors to other countries in Africa, they will also be black, as a sign of solidarity with the inhabitants (unfortunately, with only a limited number of black Americans in the foreign service, there might not be enough to go around).

"The next U.S. ambassador to Peking could be a man with a yellow skin, or someone approximating to that colour.

"However, if we do not support this method of choosing envoys, it is because the only criteria should be experience and ability to fill a particular post, not the colour of a man's skin."

The Citizen concluded by saying: "Unfortunately, with the policy of constructive engagement coming to an end, his (Mr Nickel's) successor, Mr Perkins, will find his task even more difficult than the one which confronted Mr Nickel.

"But we hope that he, too, will develop a deep understanding of our complex problems and will help to maintain dialogue between the two countries even if relations become chillier."

Business Day said that 10 years ago, the appointment of a black as U.S. ambassador to South Africa would have been a cause for much "fluttering in the Pretoria dovecotes."

Today, the main response was likely to be "a sense of irony that, even in 1986, pigmentation seems to be considered an important element in American politics.

"Black diplomats — Americans, Malawians and others — have been serving here for more than 10 years now, and South Africans have got used to the idea.

"From this vantage point the appointment, should it be approved, seems unlikely to win over South African blacks. Nor does it appear to have made a lot of impact on the sanctions debate in Congress.

"We nevertheless welcome the nomination and hope it is confirmed by Congress."

Radio Commentary Views Strength of Police Force

MB020530 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The South African Police, grossly understaffed as it is, received a vital injection of trained manpower with the incorporation this week of 7,000 members of the now defunct railways police force. The move highlights the exceptional efforts that are being made to raise the strength of the force to the minimum level

needed for effective law enforcement in the country. Few of the myths sustained about South Africa are more ridiculous than the contention that it is a police state. Even with the addition of the new members this week the country has fewer than two policemen for every thousand of the population. By comparison, the figure in Western countries like Britain, France, and Northern Ireland is two to three times as high, and that in Eastern European countries from ten to fifteen times. By any reasonable measure the ratio in South Africa should be at least twice what it is now, especially when it is borne in mind that the local situation has its own further complications for ordinary law enforcement — among them, the merging of First and Third World ways of life, wide differences of languages and culture, and the size of the country.

The shortcoming has been clear for years. Black residents ot the fast growing urban areas complained of the high incidence of ordinary crime there. There were simply not enough policemen on patrol duty to maintain the kind of presence that is often sufficient in itself to deter would-be criminals. More recently, in the period of unrest with intimidation and incitement to violence being rife, these difficulties have obviously been magnified.This, coupled with the effects of economic recession, has resulted in a marked increase in crime countrywide. In the twelve months to June the number of burglaries, for example, increased by 18 percent and the number of car thefts by 22 percent.

The pressures on already inadequate manpower resources of the police have grown enormously. Hence the crash program that has been under way for some time to expand the force. The program calls for the size of the force to be doubled to 86,000 in the ten years to 1994, and this year alone 6,000 trainees will graduate. Meanwhile a corps of special constables — men who after a short period of training operate under regular officers — is being formed as an immediate response to the acute need for extending the reach and effectiveness of law enforcement. The growing body of municipal policemen — there are now some 6,000 in all — provides further support.

These are essential developments. The South African Police cannot be expected to fulfill the duty of maintaining law and order effectively with a manpower complement that is proportionately lower than those of even the most stable homogeneous countries of Europe.

Information Bureau Releases 1 Oct Unrest Report

MB011449 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1446 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 1 SAPA — Here is the Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am today:

"Considerable damage was caused when unknown persons set the Tshanvenjene School at Middelburg in the eastern Transvaal alight at about 21h45 last night.

"In an incident at Bonteheuwel near Cape Town a group of approximately 30 coloured youths threw a petrol bomb at a power substation. Though extensive damage was caused the power supply was not cut off. The incident occurred at about 22h50.

"The number of incidents decreased slightly. Most were reported in Soweto while the west Rand, east Rand, western Transvaal and the western province each reported only one incident."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

SOWETAN: Descent Into 'Violence'

"Slowly, but very definitely, the country is descending into frightening violence, the numbing type seen in Northen Ireland and Beirut," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 30 September. "It is a slow, but relentless descent into uncontrollable violence." Referring to Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis' statement, at a conference at the Rand Afrikaans University, that the people of South Africa are enjoying democracy and that the country is on the road to reform, *Sowetan* says that "if these statements were true, we would not be going through our current history." "The Government should stop looking for scapegoats and should stop relying on their superior military power." The paper suggests the government should search for the causes of black anger by asking the blacks themselves.

'Focus' on Violence

Themba Molefe comments, on the same page in the "Focus" column, on a conference on violence and reform at the Rand Afrikaans University, saying that the government spokesmen have a "completely different interpretation of the violence from government opponents." However, there exist some common ideas between "the two poles": that blacks need political power; that the violence will continue until blacks have a voice in government; and that the conditions in the black townships have to be improved. Molefe writes that Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis "again blamed the outlawed African National Congress for 'trying to make the country ungovernable' by instigating violence in the townships." The Reverand Mashai Tema of Soweto points out that the issue is no longer apartheid, but it is a "confrontation between black nationalism and white nationalism." Joyce Harris of the Black Sash speaks on structural violence and its influence on reform saying that the word reform means to "amend or improve" or to "force a person to abandon a wrong or evil conduct and adopt a right one." Harris suggests that the government talks of and practises reform in terms of amending or improving. She also sees the "loss of citizenship, forced removals, population registration and detention without trial" as being the worst forms of structural violence.

BUSINESS DAY: Housing, Symbol of 'Oppressive Rule'

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 30 September comments on the rent boycott saying: "It is a tragedy that a basic necessity like housing should become so politicised an issue; but it is not surprising. The obsessive Nationalist urge to control every aspect of life, and particularly of the lives of black people, has stimulated a compensating urge among black people to wrest control away from the government. Housing has ceased to be a bread-and-butter issue, and has become a symbol of oppressive rule," says the editorial. *Business Day* believes that the government not only tries to control everything

but blames others when those controls have "peverse consequences." "Let people buy, build and rent according to their means. Let the private sector in to help them do so. Let the people organise their own lives and their own affairs."

THE CITIZEN on Tutu

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 30 September comments on Archbishop Desmond Tutu's condemnation of President Reagan for resisting sanctions. The paper quotes Tutu saying: " 'As a victim of apartheid, I would say that he doesn't feel, he doesn't think I am human, as human as a White person.' " However, the paper says Tutu is "no victim in the sense he would like Americans to believe." The paper further says: "If it were not for apartheid, we doubt whether Archbishop Tutu would be an archbishop today, for there are clerics better qualified than he to head the Church, and his elevation to archbishop had more to do with his being Black, and an internationally known campaigner against apartheid, than with the ecclesiastical merits of elevating him to this position." The paper says that many people believe Tutu's role is "divisive and his views on disinvestment and sanctions are deplorable."

THE STAR on General Election

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 30 September comments on State President P.W. Botha's announcement that there will be no general election this year, suggesting that the National Party "suddenly got cold feet." The editorial says that by being so afraid of the right-wing parties the Nationalists "in effect confirm that they are entitled to a test of strength after a political hiatus of five years." However, *The Star* believes "something has made the government decide not to subject itself to voter scrutiny." Instead, "it will simply cling to power and continue to tinker nervously with change while looking over its right shoulder. That means more time wasted as things deteriorate."

CAPE TIMES on Increase in Bread Price

"The increase in the price of bread is an unhappy development which bodes ill for the peace of the country," says a page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 29 September. The paper says "it is a question of priorities" and asks "what is more important to the government, a stable bread price — or burgeoning expenditure on weaponry to enable the SADF to dominate the subcontinent?"

RAPPORT on Boesak

Johannesburg *Rapport* in Afrikaans on 28 September says in a page 26 editorial that the election of former president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, to moderator of the Dutch Reformed Mission Synod places particular demands on him and his church. "The responsibility not to use his church as a political instrument rests on the shoulders of Boesak with his high political profile as leader of the United Democratic Front (UDF)." The paper says that Boesak "must endeavour to do his best for justice." The editorial also warns Boesak that "the pulpit should not become yet another UDF stage and the gospel should not be misused and distorted to serve political interests."

Natal Indaba Visit to SWA/Namibia

On page 27 Anne-Marie Mischke writes that the example of SWA/Namibia shows that the reform process is difficult and slow. Mischke accompanied KwaNatal Indaba delegates, who were guests of the DTA, to South-West Africa. Mischke writes that every discussion reverted to the problems of "group protection, minority rights and ethnicity." Minister of Finance and Government Affairs Dirk Mudge's message to the Indaba was to move away from ethnicity as fast as possible. However, the group in the Indaba is still "concerned about the protection of the white South African." A leading figure in the KwaZulu Indaba, Dr Oscar Dhlomo says the present tranquility in South-West Africa "lets one think that the population is giving the interim government a chance. Satisfactory end results may work against radicalism and SWAPO may even lose support," says Dhlomo. However, Mischke believes that a factor which should not be underestimated in SWA/Namibia or in South Africa is the problem of socio-economic development. "A population whose needs are not met satisfactorily and quickly enough may turn to SWAPO," warns Mischke.

DIE TRANSVALER on Reform

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 29 September comments on a Human Sciences Research Council publication that the majority of colored people do not believe that the new constitutional dispensation will be an end to apartheid for them. *Die Transvaler* says that this conclusion may be attributed to the "deep rooted mistrust" of the coloreds of structures which are created for them. However, the coloreds can also be blamed for their misconception that "political freedom necessarily also implies an improvement in social and economic fortunes." *Die Transvaler* points out that South Africa has been a witness to the "dangerous" eye openers elsewhere on the continent where political freedom has not led to better living standards for the population," and that South Africa has been witness to the "bloody consequences" of this misconception. *Die Transvaler* warns that political reform should not be seen as an end in itself.

DIE VADERLAND on IMF, RSA

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 29 September comments on the International Monetary Fund and World Bank conferences in Washington, saying the IMF's regulations have been amended so that the United States can "effectively veto financing for South Africa." The paper also says that the Third World group of 4 have already "shown their teeth." They demand "greater discrimination against South Africa" and ask for greater monetary aid for themselves. *Die Vaderland* believes that "the world atmosphere has been poisoned against South Africa." However, it believes that there is still cause for optimism for South Africa, since the gold price is "once again on the increase after a long recession." The paper also points out that the Third World debt crisis and the astronomical American deficit on its current account are only "two of the factors which draw investors to gold."

DIE REPUBLIKEIN on Labor Party Congress

Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 29 September says in the page 8 editorial that the Namibians "have a tendency to underplay imminent dangers." The editorial says that the conference of the Labor Party in Windhoek on Saturday "served as an alarm." The minister of transport and leader of the Labor

Party, Dawid Bezuidenhout warns that the course followed by South Africa in international affairs could become so involved that it will be "SWA/Namibia that will be thrown overboard." Bezuidenhout also says that the "political parties and the people of SWA/Namibia must always be prepared." The editorial points out that "linking Cuba to the implementation of Resolution 435 was not a component of the formula in 1978. It was later incorporated by America and South Africa." The discordance in the present situation is that the presence of Cubans in Angola may be "misused as a security valve." *Die Republikein* believes that "political stagnation may not step into the country simply because the temporary presence of Cubans in Angola serves as a guarantee that Resolution 435 will not be implemented."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Rejects Meeting With Reagan in Washington

MB011115 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1051 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Gaborone, Oct 1 SAPA — Leaders of the Frontline States are not prepared to go to Washington to meet United States President Ronald Reagan as he has turned down an invitation to visit the region, Zambia's President Dr Kenneth Kaunda said here today.

According to a ZIANA report he told newsmen that since Mr Reagan had already said he was not prepared to meet the Frontline States leaders on the adverse political and security situation due to South Africa's apartheid policies: "We are, therefore, not prepared to go to Washington."

President Kaunda, who is the chairman of the six-member Frontline States, said the leaders had nothing against the proposed meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Mr George Shultz, but would definitely not go to the United States to seek an audience with Mr Reagan.

On the current American debate on economic sanctions against South Africa, he said the Frontline States would feel "greatly betrayed" if Congress reversed its stand on sanctions.

Mr Kaunda said the Pretoria government continued to apply apartheid against the black majority, and the system would soon be dismantled as it did not have the moral and political might.

"Might is right and we see only one grave ... that of apartheid," he said.

Asked to comment on the criticism of his meeting with President Botha a few years ago, he said he had never seen any war which had been solved without any talks between the parties concerned.

"If you can talk before you fight, it might save lives because in the end you will talk anyway."

In fact, said President Kaunda, he had never discussed any economic cooperation with South Africa and "on that one I am proud".

The Frontline States supported the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa even if their economies would be adversely affected.

On Malawi's alleged support for the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, he said some of the agreements reached at the recent Malawi meeting had been partly implemented and "things will improve sooner than later".

The Malawi meeting was attended by himself, Zimbabwe's prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, Mozambique's President Samora Machel and Malawi's President Kamuzu Banda.

Although bandits were sponsored by South Africa, Malawi did not have to be "a willing co-operator" with Pretoria.

Of the usefulness of peace agreements with South Africa, he said they could not be effective as South Africa was highly unreliable.

Mr Kaunda said South Africa had breached the Nkomati accord on several occasions, manifesting that country's intransigence.

Asked whether South Africa could use its nuclear capability against the majority, he replied: "mad people are mad people and they do mad things."

The Zambian president, here for the 20th independence anniversary celebrations which ended last night, leaves for home this morning.